W. H. PERRY,
Hardware,
Stoves and
Tinware.
42 JOHNSON ST.

Victoria Daily Times.

The People's Popular
Prescription Pharmacy
Makes a Specialty
Of the accurate dispensing
Of Prescriptions.
Open Day and Night.

VOL. 18 VICTORIA, B. C., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1893. No. 227

Have you tried PLUM?
Gold Leaf, Long Cut.
SAMPLE PACKAGE FREE. HARRY L. SALMON
Salmon Block. 191 Government St.

100 DOZ. LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
WOOL VESTS.
This Special Line
Of Vests shown in our window TO-DAY, has been imported direct, and marked at PRICES TO CLEAR, viz:
50c., 55c., 60c., 65c. and 70c.
THE WESTSIDE
J. HUTCHESON & CO.

E. A. MORRIS,
The Leading Tobacconist,
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Government St.

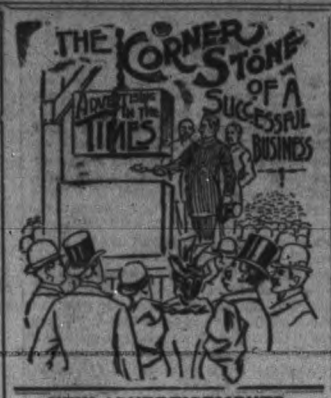
BEAR IN MIND
That we supply THE TRADE with the Celebrated Woonsocket Brand
RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES.
SEND ORDERS DIRECT LENZ & LEISER

W. H. PERRY,

"HAPPY THOUGHT" RANGE.
Builders' Hardware,
Stoves,
Tinware and
Graniteware,
Sheet Metal Works,
Cornice Work,
Sky-Lights
And Roofing.
42 Johnson St., VICTORIA, B.C.

WEILER BROS.
Latest Arrivals
Japanese Leather Paperhangings, 36 in. wide
Japanese Drapery Crepes, 27 in. wide
Art Cambric Prints } For Curtains,
Sateen Cretone } Draperies, Etc.
White Satin Finish & Marcella Bed Quilts
Table, Banquet and Library Lamps
Tea Kettles with Wrought Iron Stands
New additions to Furniture and Carpet Stocks always arriving.
SHOW ROOMS: 51 TO 55 FORT ST.

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH
FOR YOUR MONEY
Is what you receive from us.
Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.
The finest assortment of Ready-Made Clothing ever seen in British Columbia is now on exhibition at our store. While others are complaining of hard times we are selling more good ready-made Suits than ever before. See our windows. Suits from $15 to $25, and no trouble to sell them; they sell themselves because they are just what the people want. No other stores have the same class of goods.
We have all sizes up to 50 in. chest measure. Suits for big men a specialty.
We have all styles—Single and Double Breasted Sac., Single and Double Breasted Frock, Full Dress Suits, Eaton Suits. An inspection solicited.
Boot and Shoe Department next door below.
35 & 37 Johnson St., Victoria. GILMORE & McCANDLESS.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST—A bunch of keys. Finder will please return to Times office. s27-1f

TO LET—Two good bedrooms for gentlemen, and housekeeping accomodation for a married couple at Miss McCandlishe's, 63 Superior street. s27-1f

GOOD MILKER WANTED—Apply to Geo. Rogers, Craigie Lea Dairy, Gorge Road. s27-2t

WANTED—A small furnished house by a middle-aged couple, no children. Apply at 42 Broad street. s27-2t

WANTED—Position by registered drug clerk; had 4 1-2 years experience; 20 years of age; good prescriptionist; uses no liquors nor tobacco; best of references. Address A. P. Hyer, Santa Cruz, California, 161 Pacific avenue. s27-7t

POULTRY FOR SALE—Brown and white leghorn and plymouthrock pullets, $6 and $7 per doz.; some three and four months old, $4. Berkshire pigs just weaned, $2.50 and $3.00. Trio bronze turkeys, $12. Potatoes, fine quality, $1 per sack delivered. Martin Sluggett, Sluggett P. O. s27-3t

Changed Hands.
*****
HAVING BOUGHT OUT the Stock of the late firm of J. P. Matthews & Co., we beg to announce to our friends and the general public that we are prepared to supply the best
Groceries
AND
Provisions
At the VERY LOWEST Prices.
We have just received
Gilt Edge Hams,
Whole Eastern Codfish,
Breakfast Gem and
California Cream Cheese.
*****
SPEED BROS.,
Corner Fort and Douglas Sts.
Telephone 178.

SPANISH AMERICA.

Col. Espina Will Probably be Shot—Affairs in Argentina.

San Jose, Costa Rica, Sept. 27.—Minister Baker has arrived here. Mr. Baker is to take active steps to hurry the extradition of Francis H. Weeks, the alleged embezzler, late of New York.

Guanajuato, Mexico, Sept. 27.—President Diaz and a party of leading government officials arrived here yesterday on a special train from the City of Mexico and were received with great enthusiasm. The party has come to attend the inauguration of Gov. Joaquin Obregon Gonzales. President Diaz cordially saluted the governor. A special ball was given this evening, which was attended by society leaders from the City of Mexico and here. There is general rejoicing on the part of the citizens without distinction of politics.

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 27.—It has been learned that the officers and crews of the two torpedo boats which attacked the government naval squadron off the coast yesterday, which were captured, were excited to revolt by Col. Espina. The officers and members of the crew gave their captors information which, when laid before the government, led to orders being issued for Col. Espina's arrest. He was taken in custody, and the probabilities are that he will be shot as a traitor. The government has asked congress to authorize the prosecution of Gen. Alem, on a charge of suborning the army to rebellion.

Railway in Cherokee.

St. Louis, Sept. 27.—The Sante Fe railway management has in mind the extension of the Oklahoma branch of the St. Louis and San Francisco line from Lapulpa to Guthrie, about 70 miles. The road has had such an enormous increase of business on account of the opening of the Cherokee strip that it is said that President Reinhart has conceived the idea that there is a magnificent future for Oklahoma. The St. Louis has no direct line into that country, but a short extension of an easy grade and through a rich region will give a quick connection. It is the belief of leading managers that unless the tightness of money continues as now, the road will be built at once.

To gain strength—Hood's Sarsaparilla.
For steady nerves—Hood's Sarsaparilla.
For pure blood—Hood's Sarsaparilla.

WARM RECEPTIONS

Wild Western Train Robbers Henceforth to be Checked

BY MEANS OF COLD LEAD AND HEMP

Express Messengers and Trainmen to be Fully Armed.

What Managers of the Big Companies Say About It—Miscreants Who Derail Trains and Cause Loss of Life—Exciting Shooting on Chicago Board of Trade.

New York, Sept. 27.—Thomas C. Platt, in reply to a reporter who interviewed him in regard to measures taken to protect the express company's property from train robbers, said: "We are ready for them and are taking extra precautions to protect ourselves. We are putting extra men on trains through to the west and on all trains wherever our interest may be. The men are thoroughly equipped and ready to look after our interests and their own."

When asked what he thought of the proposition to amend the inter-state commerce law so as to give federal courts jurisdiction in case of the robbery of an inter-stat train, he said it would have a salutary effect in checking the practice.

General Manager Julian, of the American company, also said his express company was prepared for them. Supt. Hoey, of the Adams Express Company, said that in common with other companies they were protecting their interests.

General Manager Dudley Evans, of Wells, Fargo & Company, said that it was not a good idea to let robbers know what the company was doing, but that special instructions had been sent to western agents. He thought that a federal law providing for hanging or imprisonment in cases where train robbing resulted in loss of life would have a salutary effect upon train robbers. He said under a United States law men thus captured would be removed from the neighborhood and tried in some court where local prejudice would not act. Often in the west, he said, local feeling was with the poor train robbers as against the greedy eastern corporations. He was glad the railroads in the west were co-operating with the express companies by arming their conductors and brakemen.

With Imposing Ceremonies.

Montreal, Sept. 27.—To-morrow is the day of the formal opening of the new board of trade building at St. Sacrament street. The exterior of the handsome edifice will be decorated with flags and banners and on the arrival of the governor-general and party, a guard of honor will be formed along both sides of the front entrance. A plaform is being put up in Exchange Hall, from which speeches will be made by the president of the board, Lord Aberdeen and others. Afternoon tea will be served in Restaurant Hall. Admission is by invitation. The banquet in the evening is advertised today. There was a good demand for tickets, which will likely keep up until tomorrow afternoon.

Gunning for Stock Brokers.

Chicago, Sept. 27.—A man presumed to be insane, standing in the south gallery of the board of trade at noon to-day, drew a revolver and shot into the crowd of traders on the main floor. A. M. Bennett, president of the Board of Trade Insurance Company, received a bullet in the neck and will probably die. The man then fired over the heads of the traders and a bullet struck a woman spectator standing in the north gallery. Her injuries are not considered to be serious. Chas. W. Roswell, assistant chief operator of the Western Union Telegraph Co. on the board, was shot in the chin and fatally wounded. Another man named Dunham was also shot. It has been learned that the man who did the shooting is Cassius M. Belden, living on La Salle avenue. He is said to be a prominent cattle dealer.

Chinamen Run Amuck.

Chicago, Sept. 27.—Two crazed Chinamen ran amuck in a crowd at Wilson and Jefferson streets last evening and wounded five men, two mortally. The Chinamen, John Sam and King Ling Fo, are locked up. The wounded are Louis Akeman, cut in left arm, badly injured; Jacob Boblovsky, stabbed in side, mortally wounded; Louis Friedenborg, stabbed in side, mortally wounded; Moses Prensman, cut on shoulder with hatchet; Israel Weinberg, cut in back with hatchet, seriously wounded. Several others in the crowd were slightly injured by being struck with glass thrown by the Chinamen, and by being cut and struck with flat-irons and other missiles thrown by them.

Northwestern Railway Matters.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 27.—Judge Jenkins yesterday decided that the lease by virtue of which the Northern Pacific railway company has controlled the Wisconsin Central lines for over three years, should terminate at midnight last night. It is rumored that when the road gets out of the Northern Pacific tangle entirely it will form an alliance with the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, the backbone of the Great Northern system.

Fatal Railway Accident.

Belleville, Mich., Sept. 27.—A bad accident occurred on the Chicago & Grand Trunk at this station at 2 o'clock this morning. Express train No. 5, westbound, which was two hours late, was standing at the station when it was run into by the Erie express also west-bound, demolishing the special car attached to train No. 5. The special car contained Cashier Meredith, of the Chicago & Grand Trunk road, his wife, and Henry A. Newlands and wife, father and mother of Mrs. Meredith, Wm. Costels, porter, and Wm. Abernathy, cook. Mr. and Mrs. Newlands were killed outright and Mr. and Mrs. Meredith badly injured. Wm. Costels was fatally hurt, but Abernathy escaped with slight injuries. The fireman of the Erie express, Jenison, was badly scalded. The Newlands party left Detroit last night for a ten days' visit to the World's Fair. Mr. Newlands is son of the chief partner in Henry A. Newlands & Son, wholesale fur dealers, Detroit.

AMERICAN PAPER.

Brother Jonathan Underselling English Paper Makers in England.

New York, Sept. 27.—Reports from London say that the English paper making trade is seriously alarmed over the successful competition of the American product, and that several large manufactories which have hitherto controlled a large portion of the trade of the country may be compelled to close before Christmas. How serious is the situation with the English producer may be shown by an article which appears prominently in the current issue of the Weekly Times and Echo.

It says: "Eighteen months ago it was prophesied in this paper that if the American paper maker once got his foot fairly into England, the competition to which our English makers have been subjected at the hands of German and Scandinavian makers would be turn out to be mere child's play in comparison with the fight against the more enterprising and business-like Yankee. Brother Jonathan has begun to compete now in real earnest. His paper is good and his prices are low—and no wonder. He has no coals to pay for, and he can send paper from New York to the Thames for little more than half the railway rate from Manchester to London. Any one who has seen the immense quantities of American paper of all sorts that have been unloaded of late in the Albert docks by steamships from the United States will probably wonder how much longer the English mills can hope to struggle on with their obsolete machinery and high prices."

Major Lake Arrives.

Ottawa, Sept. 27.—Major Lake, Canada's new quartermaster-general, arrived here to-day to assume his new duties. Mrs. Lake accompanies him.

The Russian Seal Catches.

San Francisco, Sept. 27.—The Russian steamer Kotic arrived at this port yesterday with about 34,000 seal, 134 sea otter, 480 bear and 800 sable skins, valued at over half a million dollars, the season's catch of Russian sealskins at Copper Islands. They will be shipped overland immediately to A. Fraser, New York.

Adventures of a Ship.

San Francisco, Sept. 16.—The story of the loss on the Mexican coast of the German bark Carl Burchard, is given by two seamen who arrived here. She sailed from Liverpool in January last, coal laden for Peru. After being out a few weeks she experienced a gale which threatened to capsize her. The sailors were unable to handle the sails, which, with the ropes, were encrusted with ice. About half the crew were in consequence laid up. Rounding the Horn terrific seas were encountered. On April 16th, in a dense fog, the bark had a narrow escape from collision with an iron ship. They were close enough to tangle their rigging. The Burchard finally arrived at Port Angeles, where, owing to defective papers, she was taken for smuggling. While anchored in the roadstead, three miles from shore, in a fierce storm, with both anchors down, she began drifting, struck on the rocks four times and had the foremast split, taking the rigging overboard with it. A great wave lifted her and carried her within a mile of the shore. The mizzenmast next fell, injuring two of the crew. A second wave drove her up on the rocks and split the hull to pieces. She was abandoned by the crew and all were rescued but one. The crew, with the exception of the two men who reached here, have been sent to Germany via Panama by the consul at Port Angeles.

A Horrible Discovery.

Oakland, Cal., Sept. 27.—This morning a couple of boys discovered an old oil can, which was on the beach, containing the right and left arm of a woman, the right and left thighs, the left calf and also the intestines. Besides these portions of human flesh there were in the oil can a lady's small alligator skin purse two rubber hair pins, two bone buttons which are worn on a woman's jacket, two ornamental hat pins, one small padlock, one castor for a chair or lounge, and three door hinges. The coroner has notified the San Francisco police.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES

Daily Chronicle of Events in The Great Republic.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 27.—Music Hall was filled to overflowing this morning, when the state convention of the Democracy was called to order. Joseph O'Neill was selected as chairman, and William B. Rice of Quincy as chairman of the committee on resolutions. The convention will nominate a full state ticket. The chairman's references in his address to the silver policy of the present administration and to the statesmanship of Grover Cleveland were heartily cheered.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 27.—In a case in which the State of Nebraska sues ex-Treasurer Hill and his bondsmen for the amount lost in the Capitol National Bank failure, the supreme court yesterday ordered the defendant to file briefs inside of 30 days. The Capitol National failed last spring and the state of Nebraska, through alleged carelessness of the state treasurer at that time, lost $250,000.

New York, Sept. 27.—Stocks in early trading were very irregular. Distilling and cattle feeding was notably firm, rising to 23 1-8 on Washington advices about a proposed increase in tax on distilled spirits; Reading, Burlington & Quincy and General Electric were weak. St. Paul was firm and other active stocks about steady.

DYING BY SCORES

Fearful Plight of Italian Steamship Vicenzo Flora

FLOATING HELPLESS OFF SANTOS

Her Human Freight Perishing Fast by Cholera's Ravages.

Refused Admittance to Brazilian Ports—No Medical Assistance Aboard—No Coal or Supplies—Bodies of the Victims Cast Up by the Sea—Consternation Reigns.

New York, Sept. 27.—Capt. Black of the steamer Hogarth, which arrived this morning from Santos, states that while at Santos on Sept. 2nd he was informed that the Italian steamer Vicenzo Flora, from Genoa, Aug. 24th, for Rio de Janeiro, loaded with immigrants, which has been refused admission to the ports of Brazil on account of cholera, had for some days been lying outside the harbor of Santos in a helpless condition. The deaths on board the plague-stricken steamer were reported to be from 20 to 30 daily, and the bodies of the unfortunate victims, together with their clothing and bedding, were thrown overboard and washed ashore near Santos, to the great consternation of the inhabitants. It was supposed the unfortunate steamer was without medical assistance or supplies, and had insufficient provisions or coal to proceed further.

Hamburg, Sept. 27.—The authorities here have been notified of six new cases of cholera that occurred during the 24 hours ending at noon to-day.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 27.—Sixty new cases of cholera and 23 deaths from the disease were reported in this city yesterday.

Burning of the Don Juan.

London, Sept. 27.—The story of horror that was woven around the wreck of the man-of-war Victoria, when hundreds of unfortunate seamen were caught in the revolving propellers and literally cut to pieces as the vessel went down is almost eclipsed by the description of the scene at the burning of the Spanish steamer Don Juan, which occurred off the coast of Manila two weeks ago, particulars of which have just reached the consignee in an official report. The vessel had on board nearly 300 Chinese passengers, while the cargo included 1,000 cases of kerosene. These became ignited and the flames spread with terrible rapidity. Hundreds of sharks, attracted by the light, made for the immediate neighborhood of the steamer. Numbers of the Mongolians, crazed by the heat, jumped into the water, only to be caught by the hungry man-eaters and torn limb from limb. In several cases half a dozen sharks fought for a single body, one seizing one leg, another the other and a third the head, and tearing the unfortunate apart. The only life-boat that could be saved from the flames was lowered with 30 Chinamen, but it had hardly touched the water when it was overturned by the sharks. Only the opportune appearance of the steamer San Antonio saved the officers and crew from a similar horrible fate. The total loss of life exceeded 150.

American Minister to Italy.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 27.—James J. Van Allen, whose nomination by President Cleveland as ambassador to Italy has caused much comment, some persons going so far as to say he bought the office by contributing $50,000 to the Democratic campaign fund at the solicitation of William C. Whitney, said to-day in an interview: "I know no cause for for the libellious attacks made upon me." He was asked if it was true that he had given $50,000 for the election of Grover Cleveland with the promise that he was to be appointed Minister to Italy. He answered that he knew Mr. Whitney personally, and that gentleman asked him to help the cause. He responded, being a Democrat and a believer in the principles of Mr. Cleveland's tariff views, and he also sent several checks in addition. At that time Mr. Van Allen never dreamed of Italy or any other mission. Mr. Cleveland was elected and Mr. Whitney told him Mr. Van Allen was entitled to recognition, and he suggested the Italian mission, a position, he said, he was competent to fill. This was agreeable to Mr. Van Allen and there the matter rested.

Mr. Gladstone in Scotland.

London, Sept. 27.—Among both parties interest is at fever heat concerning the great speech which Premier Gladstone will make this afternoon to the Midlothian committee at Edinburgh, in which he will outline the programme of the government until the next general election. London dispatches to provincial papers last night stated that the opinion was current at the clubs that he would declare in favor of the immediate abolition of the house of lords, and would express himself as prepared to appeal to the country on that issue. Intimate political friends of the premier, however, do not believe that whatever his personal opinion may be he will not go to this extreme. The general impression is that he will outline a programme of radical measures that are sure to meet with rejection in the house of lords, in the belief that such a course would still more strongly intensify the prevalent feeling against the hereditary branch of parliament. Among these measures, it is said, are disestablishment and disendowment of the established churches in Wales and Scotland, the electoral registration reform, and the municipal parish council bill. Dispatches from Edinburgh say that an immense crowd is in the city and that the venerable statesman has been warmly welcomed.

AFFAIRS IN BRAZIL.

De Mello Ready to Hand Over Government to Competent Men.

Montevideo, Sept. 26.—The rebel fleet which has so long been blockading the harbor of Rio de Janeiro bombarded the city on Sunday under Admiral de Mello's order. The firing was severe, and the damage done exceeded that of the first bombardment. Several women and children were killed, but the extent of damage and loss of life is not known, as no news is permitted by the government to be sent direct from Rio de Janeiro. Part of de Mello's fleet is still keeping up a vigorous blockade of Santos. Copies of Admiral de Mello's proclamation have been received here. The leaders of the revolters declare that President Peixoto, with the aid of corrupt members of the senate and venal deputies, has overridden the restrictions put upon his powers by the constitution. Peixoto, he asserts, is trying to place Brazil under a rule of absolute tyranny. "If by me aid," the proclamation continues, "in making this stand for liberty our cause shall triumph, I shall hand over the government to the hands of those honorable men who gave us freedom before."

Four members of the Brazilian congress on board the rebel cruiser Aquadaban have signed the address to the public. They say that President Peixoto and the members of the cabinet have been stealing public funds, destroying the autonomy of the state and fomenting national war in order to serve their own ends. These acts, together with the dictatorial conduct of both the president and vice-president, compel the signers, as representatives of the national will, to make the present solemn fight for freedom. They gave Admiral de Mello command of their forces with the view to restoring peace, restoring law and reestablishing republican principles. The address closes with an appeal to all patriotic Brazilians to help their cause.

Confirmation of the report of the renewal of the blockade of the Rio Grande ports by the revolters has been received. Fighting has taken place at Uruguayana. The Brazilian minister here is sending arms and horses to Gen. Hypolete. The State of Parana is in open revolt against Peixoto.

London, Sept. 25.—The Pall Mall Gazette says a cipher letter has been received from Rio de Janeiro showing that the restoration of the monarchy is undoubtedly the intention of the revolt, and adding that the army and navy will soon co-operate to this end.

The Brazilian minister in this city has received the following dispatch from Rio de Janeiro: The revolution is growing weaker day by day. Admiral de Mello is reduced to the last extremity. All the states denounce his attempt to overthrow the present government and the people are enthusiastic for Peixoto's government. The army generally is loyal. The city is as tranquil as if no revolt had occurred, and the government is fully confident that it is sufficiently powerful to maintain its authority.

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 25.—Ships of the insurgent fleet are blockading the port of Santos. The town of Rosario is in the hands of the rebels. The national troops retreated to San Nicolas, 50 miles distant from Rosario.

Washington, Sept. 26.—The delays and accidents that have contributed to prevent the United States government from affording adequate protection to the interests of its citizens in Brazil appear to be about at an end. The Charleston left Montevideo for Rio several days ago, but had no official or definite information to that effect until this morning, when a brief dispatch, dated yesterday, was received from Mr. Hill, U. S. consul at Montevideo, stating that she left on Friday. She ought, therefore, to reach Rio inside of 24 hours.

English Communists.

London, Sept. 26.—Members of the communistic workingmen's society here ridicule the reports that the Vienna dynamite plot, for which many Austrian Anarchists have been arrested, was hatched in London with the aid and advice of revolutionists in the United States. They say that the men arrested in Vienna and Brunn are evidently persons of only local activity. Several members of the society disclaimed to-day all sympathy with the Anarchist-dynamiters in Spain and Austro-Hungary. Such opinions, however, have obtained among leading anarchists only since the conviction of their colleagues at the end of the famous Walsall Anarchists' trials last year. In view of the fate of the Walsall dynamiters, members of the Workingmen's Communistic Society said to-day: "The physical force Anarchists have been expelled from all the revolutionary clubs in London."

Prince Bismarck's Health.

Berlin, Sept. 26.—Herr Allers, who is a close friend of the Bismarck family, arrived here from Kissingen this evening. He gives an unexpectedly discouraging report of the Prince's condition. The most formidable of Bismarck's maladies, he says, has been acute pneumonia. The disease was not discovered by the physicians until Bismarck's condition had become critical. The physicians and family are exceedingly anxious and watch Bismarck constantly, as although convalescing, he is very weak and quite liable to relapses which must prove fatal. According to Herr Aller's report, the old man seems like a wreck. His splendid frame has shrunk, his flesh has fallen off until his clothes hang in folds. He appears as if fully a head shorter than before his illness. The princess is strongly opposed to moving him to Friedrichsruhe. He, however, is anxious to go home.

London, Sept. 26.—A dispatch from Kissingen to the Central News Association says that Prince Bismarck's illness is dangerous. His family do not approve of the suggestion that has been made that the Emperor will visit him at Kissingen, as they fear the slightest increase of excitement might prove fatal.

Stewart Scolds Cleveland.

Washington, Sept. 26.—President Cleveland was the object of a prolonged personal attack in the Senate to-day on the part of Senator Stewart (Republican) Nevada. Mr. Stewart spoke for nearly three hours on the resolution which he had offered on Saturday as to the relative independence of the three co-ordinate branches of the government. That independence he charged the government with disregarding in many ways, but particularly in not causing the silver purchase law and the Chinese Exclusion law to be faithfully executed. But worse even than the non-execution of the laws appeared to be, in Mr. Stewart's opinion, the contemptuous allusions to Congress which he found in Mr. Cleveland's letters and interviews. He was particularly embittered by the President's allusions in one of his letters, to "Having Congress on his hands." This was an indignity beyond endurance, and then, in addition, the Nevada Senator scoffed at the President for his want of a collegiate or any other liberal education that would fit him for his high office and read the President's brief biography in the Congressional directory, laying much stress on and seeking to extract humor from the points of Mr. Cleveland's career as assistant teacher of the blind, clerk, sheriff, mayor and petty lawyer. Speeches against the repeal bill were then made by Mr. Cameron (Republican), Pennsylvania, and Mr. Bate (Democrat), Tennessee. After these speeches Mr. Stewart occupied the remainder of the day's session. The Senate adjourned at 5:45 p. m.

Franco-Russian Cordialty.

Paris, Sept. 26.—Notwithstanding all the preparations and progress to welcome the Russian naval officers at Toulon next month, and to entertain them during the stay of the Czar's ships in French waters, it is evident that heed is being paid in official quarters to the Czar's request not to make the reception a cause for international dispute. Of course no limit can be placed on the private invitation tendered the visitors, but it is thought that many official entertainments that were proposed in the first exuberance of joy over the proposed visit will be abandoned. This will not, however, in any way mar the reception of the warships and their officers, for the programme will include events enough to fully occupy all the time the Russians will have to devote to them. It has been decided that President Carnot will not remain in Toulon more than two hours. He will pay a visit to the Russian squadron, but will not attend the official banquet to be given in honor of the Russian officers. The president will return to Paris as soon as his visit to the squadron is ended. A meeting was held in the Faubourg du Temple on Sunday afternoon for the purpose of making arrangements for the pro-Russian fete in that quarter on the occasion of the approaching visit of the Russian fleet. The proceedings were constantly interrupted by groups of Italians and Germans present, who kept shouting: "Long live the triple alliance." The result was a free fight, during which twelve persons were injured, three seriously. Ten persons were arrested.

Lancashire Miners.

London, Sept. 26.—The Federation miners of the county of Lancaster have been meeting to-day at St. Helen's, Pendlebury and Preston to appoint delegates to the strikers' conference in Derby next Friday. The point at issue is whether the men shall continue the strike against the 25 per cent. reduction in wages proposed by the owners. The meetings voted by a large majority that their delegates favor a resumption of work in all the collieries where the owners would allow the old rate of wages. Every meeting, however, attached the condition that the owners should promise not to interfere with the levy for funds to be made by the federation officials on all members. This condition will render a settlement of the strike still difficult, as the object of the levy is to collect funds for another strike during the winter when the demands for coal will be heavier and the loss to the owners therefore must be considerable. The mine owners in private meeting in London this morning showed an inclination to compromise with the strikers. The rising price of coal renders them specially eager for a settlement, and they are willing to meet the miners half way. They approved, with a few dissenting voices, a resolution to offer the miners work at 12 instead of 15 per cent. reduction in wages. It is doubtful if the men will accept this offer.

Is Connaught a Coward?

London, Sept. 26.—The Radicals brought out to-day certain evidence as to the charges of cowardice against the Duke of Connaught. The duke was accused of seeking escape during the battle of the British troops under General Wolseley with the Arabs at Tel el Kebir, in Egypt, in 1882. The origin of the accusation has been much discussed since the duke was appointed to the Aldershot commission. A special correspondent who was in the field of Tel el Kebir has now come out with a letter giving the full story. When the troops were formed for the attack, he says, the Duke of Connaught with his Guards brigade and General Allison with his Highland brigade were in the first line. Shortly after this formation was made, a dispatch from England was handed to General Wolseley, who at once gave orders for a change in the line of attack. The duke and his Guards were marched to the rear and the Irish brigade was brought up to the front. The purport of this change, says the correspondent, was understood perfectly throughout the army. Everybody knew that had the Guards not been under command of the Queen's son they would have retained their position of peril and honor.

Improved Morals of the Cricket Grounds.

At all events, the morals of the cricket ground have undergone an improvement since our grandfathers' days. The Hon. Robert Lyttleton observes in a current magazine article that in the beginning of the century matches used to be bought and sold, and betting men resorted to the usual artifices. "One artifice," according to Mr. Ward, "was to keep a player out of the way by a false report that his wife was dead." It is all right now, adds Mr. Lyttleton; it is the grandest game in the world, because it is the purest. It is played in the spirit of old Caldecourt, the umpire of 50 years ago. "Is there any reason," said a cad to old Caldecourt, "why I should not in the middle of an over bowl a lefthand ball without giving the bat a new guard?" "Not at all," said old Caldecourt, "unless you should happen to be a gentleman." Football players and golfers are bidden to take heed.

To give pills and purgatives for sluggishness of the liver is like giving a weak man whisky to keep him working. They excite the digestive organs to overwork, but leave them weaker and less able to perform their functions. Beecham's Liver Lozenges assist nature to do its work and at the same time strengthen the digestive system. They are 25c. a box at drug stores.

Razors and shaving materials of best Sheffield make at Fox's, 98 Government street. Satisfaction guaranteed.

TALKING TO THE LORDS.

Home Secretary Asquith Defines Government's Position.

Speaking at a large out-door meeting of Gladstonians, held in Althorpe Park, before the home rule bill went to the house of lords, Mr. Asquith, the home secretary, said he thought they had a right to congratulate themselves on the fact that the home rule bill was on the eve of passing in the house of commons. For this result they were indebted not only to the ability of their leaders and the sturdy loyalty of the great body of the British Liberals and of their Irish allies, but also to the tactics of their opponents. The latter contended that the bill had not been discussed, but the fact remained that more time had been spent on it than on any other measure brought forward during the present century. There was not one topic of even secondary importance included within the four corners of the bill that had not at one time or another been adequately discussed. All the talk about lack of opportunity for discussion was transparent and insincere cant and the "gag" which the opposition complained so much of was a Tory invention. Continuing, Mr. Asquith said: The home rule bill is going next week to what we call another place. It is to be submitted to the serene and dispassionate review of that great assembly to which the wisdom of our own ancestors and the toleration of their descendants has confided the task of checking the rash and precipitate legislation of the representatives of the people. We have all known for a long time past how the house of lords mean to deal with the home rule bill, good or bad, simple or complex, extreme or moderate—yes, discussed or undiscussed, that bill would have met the same fate in the place to which it has gone. I am not for the moment complaining of the probable action of the house of lords; it will be very unfair to expect them to be untrue to the consistent traditions of 60 years. For at least two generations, with rare and partial exceptions, they have rejected when they had the courage, and they have mutilated when they had not, almost every great measure of popular reform. The house of lords next week will present a spectacle which will possibly be unique amongst the institutions of the civilized world. Under ordinary conditions the work of that assembly is done by some 30 or 40 peers, who number among them, as we must acknowledge, some of the ablest and most experienced statesmen and some of the most brilliant orators in the country. But this is not an ordinary occasion and these will not be normal conditions. And what shall we see? From east and west, from north and south, there will come trooping to Westminster a group of strange and unfamiliar figures, men of whom I speak of with no disrespect when I say they are there on account of no fitness or merit, but as one of the greatest of them said, by the accident of an accident, a very large proportion of whom have never seen Westminster at all except when the opportunity arises for destroying or obstructing home measures of capital importance on which the hearts of the people are set. (Cheers.) What do they come for? To listen to argument, to discuss this bill, to fill up the gaps which we have left unsupplied in the house of commons? No, they come for a much simpler task, the automatic registration of a foregone conclusion. And how long are the managers of these proceedings going to give for the performance of this great constitutional farce? Three whole days, think of that, snatched from the engrossing duties of September in the country, three whole days are to suffice for the discussion, save the mark, and rejection of a measure to which the house of commons has devoted itself with unremitting, and almost uninterrupted, assiduity for no less than six months. I need not comment further upon that except to ask you next time you hear the argument that this bill has been passed without adequate discussion, and that the house of lords is going to reject it for that reason, to compare the time which they have thought fit to allocate for the purpose with that which we have readily and willingly given to it. I will make one other, and only one other, observation on the subject. We are told that the house of lords is going to exercise a great constitutional function in compelling the government to dissolve parliament and appeal to the people about home rule. I say that doctrine is an absolute novelty in our constitutional history. There is not a single case at any time in which a minister has appealed to the country upon a vote of the house of lords, and I can assure you we are not going to begin (loud and long continued cheering), we are not going to be the first to set the example. If they want an appeal to the country there is a very simple way of securing it. Let them defeat us in the house of commons. (Renewed cheering.) Let them show us that we have lost the confidence of the representatives of the people. Until they do that we shall go on performing the mission which the country entrusted to us, completing the task which it has laid on our shoulders; and until that mission is performed and that task is accomplished, until then the house of lords may do what it pleases—we, at any rate, have no intention whatever of advising a dissolution of the existing parliament." (Cheers.) Mr. Asquith concluded by characterizing the policy of the opposition with regard to the estimates as a piece of political blackmail, and an endeavor to prevent the enactment of the measures enunciated in the Newcastle programme, for the consideration of which the government intended to have an autumn session.

A Druggist's Story.

An Ontario druggist, doing business in a large and flourishing city, recently remarked to one interested in Paine's Celery Compound that the sale of that medicine with him was something extraordinary. He asserted that the combined sales of all other regular remedies would not equal the demand of Paine's Celery Compound. When asked for a reason for the great demand he said: "Paine's Celery Compound gives more general satisfaction and better results than any other medicine I handle. People are influenced by results and cures, and will not spend money the second time for worthless preparations. I am firmly convinced from observation and experience that Paine's Celery Compound accomplishes all it promises. The great remedy is at the head of all others, and must prove the most popular with sufferers. I recommend it to my customers every day."

American News.

Chicago, Sept. 27.—Ex-President Harrison, Senator Voorhees, Gen. Lew Wallace, James Whitcomb Riley, Gov. Claude Matthews and the venerable "Dick" Thompson, ex-secretary of the navy, formed a distinguished galaxy in the exercises pertaining to the celebration of Indiana day at Jackson Park to-day. This was in reality the second time that the Hoosiers have celebrated, and according to appearances this morning they will turn out over a hundred thousand strong. On account of the throng the exercises were held in Festival Hall, commencing at noon. Gov. Claude Matthews presided. This afternoon a reception will be tendered to the ex-president.

New York, Sept. 27.—Dr. McGlynn's friends will celebrate his 47th birthday this evening with a reception at the Lyceum opera house, and at which an address of confidence will be presented to him.

Mitchell, S. D., Sept. 27.—South Dakota's ornate corn palace was formally opened to-day. The event is being observed as a general holiday. The city is handsomely decorated and crowded with strangers. The architecture of the building is entirely different from that of last year, while the decorations are much more ornate. Every county in the state is represented. The opening exercises to-day comprised a grand parade of all civic organizations, followed by a mass meeting with speeches and music. The dedicatory oration was pronounced by Gov. Sheldon. To-morrow two Indians from the Yankton agency will be married in the palace.

Willie Tillbrook
Son of
Mayor Tillbrook
of McKeesport, Pa., had a Scrofula bunch under one ear which the physican lanced and then it became a running sore, and was followed by erysipelas. Mrs. Tillbrook gave him
Hood's Sarsaparilla
the sore healed up, he became perfectly well and is now a lively, robust boy. Other parents whose children suffer from impure blood should profit by this example.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Habitual Constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

The Ideal Food for Infants
—IS—
Milk Granules
because it is practically identical in composition, taste and appearance with
Mother's Milk.
It digests thoroughly without causing an undue tax on the vital energies of the infant's stomach.

Ask for
JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF
The Great . .
Strength Giver.

If You Need a Tonic
TAKE
STAMINAL
It not only stimulates, but builds up and strengthens. You get a tonic and a food combined in the form of
Palatable Beef Tea.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend applying to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a timber cutting license of Valdes Island, to cut and carry away timber from the following described land commencing at a post in Deep Water Bay and running southeast 60 chains more or less; thence northeast 60 chains; thence northwest 60 chains; thence southwest 60 chains to place of commencement.

THOMAS PETCH
August 11th, 1893. 81-1m

IF YOU USE SUNLIGHT YOU'RE RIGHT.

Sunlight Soap has the LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD
Because it is THE BEST IN THE WORLD
And also because
Those who use it Find it will do what no other Soap can do.
For Laundry and Household, it is a positive comfort
AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA:
BECKWITH, THOMPSON & KING,
VICTORIA B.C.

Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society of B.C.

Exhibition

And Grand
Celebration
At New Westminster,
ON
Tuesday, Wednesday Thursday Friday, September, 26, 27, 28, 29, 1893.

$15,000 Prizes

This exhibition Celebration is the Largest in the Dominion west of Toronto, and the Liberality of the Premium List and Prizes is unequalled in Western Canada.

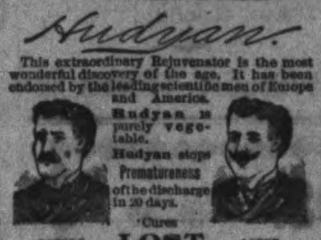
First Annual Meet, Division No. 11 Canadian Wheelmen's Association
To decide Provincial Championship. The most important cycling event ever held in the Province.
Acquatic Sports and Canoe Races
Which will include Indian Races in War Canoes.
Entirely new feature of a
Log Chopping Contest
In which a large number of the best Axemen in the Province will take part. This competition is open to all comers, and handsome gold medals will be awarded the winners.
Horse Races.
Championship Lacrosse Match
Victoria vs. Westminster. Also Junior Lacrosse Tournament for Championship trophy.
Rugby and Association Football Matches, Sailors' Sports, Field Sports, Rifle Matches, Grand Ball and Promenade Concerts.

The Westminster City Band and other Bands will be present and dispense music throughout the Exhibition Celebration.

EXCURSION RATES have been secured over all Railway and Steamboat Lines for visitors and for freight rates on exhibits.

A. B. MACKENZIE, General Secretary.
T. J. TRAPP, President R. A. & I. Society.
D. S. CURTIS, Mayor, Chairman Celebration Committee.

THE GREAT

Hudyan
This extraordinary Rejuvenator is the most wonderful discovery of the age. It has been endorsed by the leading scientific men of Europe and America.

Hudyan is purely vegetable.
Hudyan stops Premature ness of the discharge in 20 days.
Cures
BEFORE LOST MANHOOD AFTER
Constipation, Dizziness, Failing Sensations, Nervous Twitching of the eyes and other parts, Strengthens, invigorates and tones the entire system. Hudyan cures debility Nervousness, and developes and restores weak organs. Pains in the back are stopped quickly. Over 2,000 private endorsements.

Premature ness means impotency in the first stage. It is a symptom of seminal weakness and barrenness. It can be stopped in 20 days by the use of Hudyan.

The new discovery was made by the Specialists of the old famous Hudson Medical Institute. It is the strongest vitalizer made. It is very powerful, but harmless. Sold for $1.00 a package or 6 packages for $5.00 (plain sealed boxes). Written guarantee given for a cure. If you buy six boxes and are not entirely cured, six more will be sent to you free of all charges. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address
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1032 Market St., San Francisco, Cal

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THE INTERNATIONAL, NEW FROM COVER TO COVER, IS THE ONE TO BUY.
SUCCESSOR OF THE UNABRIDGED. Ten years spent in revising, 100 editors employed, over $300,000 expended.
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Other Chemicals
are used in the preparation of
W. BAKER & CO.'S
BreakfastCocoa
which is absolutely pure and soluble.
It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Real Estate.

1 House, full sized lot, fenced, close to tram only $850; cash $150; balance on easy terms at 8 per cent.; cheap.
1 House and Lot, Craigflower Road, only $750; cash $100; balance at 8 per cent., easy terms.
acre Blocks, $2 0; 1 acre Blocks at $300; easy terms.
50 acres of good Land, 9 miles from city, railway crosses it; very cheap, $30 per acre.
100 acres of good land; 9 miles from city; very cheap, $25 per acre.
100 acres, improved; 12 heifers, 5 pigs, 4 doz. chickens, 1 horse, 1 cottage, woodshed, stable, chicken house, etc.; $6000 good terms.
99 acres, Cobble Hill, fine improved farm, $4,800.
200 acres, Cobble Hill, improved; $3,000, very easy terms.
68 acres, Cadboro Bay, 4 miles from P. O., under cultivation, with improvements costing $7,000; land $300 per acre; improvements $4 000; good terms.
Kaslo lots, in good position, cheap.
Several good Houses to Rent.

A. WILLIAMS,
5 Store Street Opposite Railway Station

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867)

Funeral Director and Embalmer.
Government street V ctor a.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia for an act to incorporate a company to construct, equip, maintain and operate a line of railway from some point on the gulf of Georgia, in Delta Municipality, thence by the most feasible route to the city of New Westminster, with power to construct a branch line extending from some point in Delta Municipality in an easterly direction through the municipalities of Surrey, Langley and Matsqui to a point at or near Abbotsford.

Dated the 29th day of August, 1893.
BODWELL & IRVING,
a29-tf Solicitors for the Applicants.

SNOWFLAKE
FLOUR
—:— FOR FAMILY USE, —:—
IS THE BEST.
Ask your Grocer for it. Have no Other
Manufactured by
RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,
ALBANY, OREGON.

"Land Registry Act."

Lot No. 1247 and Subdivision No. 15 of Lot No. 1257, Victoria City.

A certificate of indefeasible title to the above property will be issued to Joseph Dwyer on the 30th day of October, 1893, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing, by some person claiming an estate or interest in said property, or some part thereof.

C. J. LEGGATT,
Registrar-General.
Land Registry Office, Victoria, July 29, 1893. D31-3m

Aluminum Alloy Composite
HAS GIVEN ENTIRE SATISFACTION TO
Iron, Steel and Brass Founders
2 1-2 per cent. added to mixtures of cheap, low-grade metals gives 20 per cent. increased strength, makes hard metal soft, sound, and non crystallizing, prevents blowholes and sponginess.
Aluminum Alloy unites copper with iron and lead, with iron and copper, heretofore considered an impossibility.
Price, $5 per 100-pound box, $28 per barrel of 700 pounds, or $80 per ton.
Book containing government official report of tests made at Rock Island arsenal, and other indisputable testimonials from foundrymen, sent free upon application.
The Hatfield Furnace and Refining Co., Newport, Ky.
a30

JOHN MESTON

CARRIAGE MAKER
BLACKSMITH, ETC.
Broad street, between Johnson and Fisgard streets.
VICTORIA B. C

AUCTION SALES.

W. Dufour & Co.

Have received instructions from Mrs. Matthews to sell

BY AUCTION

—ON—

TO-MORROW, SEPT'R 28th

At 1 30 p.m. sharp, at her residence.

No. 337 Johnson Street,

—HER VALUABLE—

Household Furniture and Effects,

—COMPRISING—

PARLOR.

Parlor Suite, solid walnut, upholstered rose and cardinal plush; 7 pieces.
1 Peterson's patent double action pneumatic piano, rosewood; cost $750.
Carpet, rug, poles, blinds and lace curtains.

DINING-ROOM.

1 Elegant Side-board, solid walnut, granite marble top, plate glass mirror.
1 Solid Walnut Bookcase and Writing Desk.
1 Large Hanging Lamp and Lustres.
1 Red Lounge, upholstered myrtle green plush.
1 Extension Table, solid oak, 7 leaves.
4 Chairs, Rocker, Mantel Clock, Pictures, Carpet, Rug, Fire Irons and Stand, Fire Guard, Blinds, Curtains and Poles.

BREAKFAST-ROOM.

Extension Table, 3 leaves.
Walnut Lounge, Parlor Cook stove, Linoleum, etc., etc.
Contents of four bedrooms, comprising Bedroom Suites, Carpets, Blinds, etc., etc.
Also one well-bred General Purpose Bay Stallion "Seal," by "Boker's Mack," dam "Clifford Mare of Edinburgh;" quiet in single and double harness and to ride.
1 English Saddle and Bridle.
Sale to commence at 1.30 p.m. sharp.
Horse and saddle will be sold at 3 p.m.

W. DUFOUR & CO.,
se25-3t Auctioneers.

Physical Training for Children.

Dr. J. Gardner Smith, physical director of the New York public schools, has just returned from the medical congress held at Washington. At the session devoted to diseases of children, he read a paper on the physical training of school children. Among the things he said were: "Physical training is an almost imperative necessity. The faulty sitting and standing positions so often observed in school children, their awkward gait and difficulty in breathing and singing need only to be noted to emphasize the necessity for physical training." Dr. Smith endorsed both the kindergarten and manual training systems, but contended that there was great need of a more educative and recreative system. "That such a system is necessary," he continued, "is shown by the statement that at an examination of 2,000 school children in New York a chest expansion of less than one inch was discovered, while such expansion nearly doubled at the end of eight months' physical training." The Swedes have an arbitrary system of progression and the Germans a popular system of gymnastics. The colleges and Y. M. C. A. associations of the country are working on such a line. To properly adapt the exercises to the needs of the children they should be first examined with great care. Furthermore, the sex of the children, the condition of the school buildings and the gymnastic apparatus should be carefully considered. The system ought to comprise training in sitting and standing positions, breathing, marching, walking, calisthenics, light and heavy gymnastics, and games. The exercises should be graded respecting the difficulty and strength of the various grades of instruction, running from the primary to the very highest school.

A Spanish Anarchist's Adventures.

Olves, a Spanish Anarchist, was arrested last week at Lisbon just as he was about to embark for Buenos Ayres, on the charge of being closely concerned in the petard explosion which occurred not long ago at the residence of Senor Canovas. His capture was not due to the ability of either the Spanish or Portuguese police, but to the persistent watchfulness of Senor Lopez Sa, the magistrate who had the case in hand at Madrid. From certain indications Senor Lopez Sa was convinced that, of the three men connected with the petard case, the man that escaped was the leader. Ruiz, one of the three, was killed by the petard; another named Suarez was wounded and arrested. But Olves, the magistrate discovered, walked away quietly from the scene of the action, went home, changed his clothes, carried off such papers as might damage the persons implicated in the plot, and betook himself to the house of a friend, where he remained concealed for 25 days. He then disguised himself, throwing aside the spectacles he was wont to wear, cut of his thick beard, and by his knowledge of chemistry patched over a noticeable scar on the left side of his under lip. Thus changed in appearance he went openly to the railway station, bought, a ticket, and, to be more safe, took his seat in the very carriage in which two civic guards travelled. He entered into conversation with these men and, when he got to the frontier, boldly shook hands with his travelling companions, thus freeing himself from all suspicion on the part of the Portuguese police at the frontier station. At Lisbon he took shelter with Anarchists, who gave him safe lodgings and easily procured him employment, as he is not only a clever chemist, but knows several European languages well—English among them. Meanwhile Senor Lopez Sa kept a sharp watch on the family of Olves and on the Madrid Anarchists, and even did some detective work himself. At last he found out, not only that Olves was in Lisbon, but also that he was living in a certain house. A word to the Lisbon police procured his arrest.—London Times.

Special Notice.

Parties having card plates can have cards printed direct from the plates for $1.50 per hundred; engraved and copper plate supplied together with 100 cards for $2.50. At the Victoria Lithograph Co., cor Yates and Government sts. *

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c postage to send in the wrappers. If you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

BRITAIN AND THE COLONIES.

Sir Charles Dilke Talks About the New Colonial Party.

Knowing Sir Charles' deep interest in colonial matters, and having special regard to his attitude with reference to the formation of the new colonial party, I asked him what it was proposed should be effected by this party, says a writer in Black and White.

A little older and greyer, a shade more thoughtful and careworn than when I last saw him some few years ago, upon the occasion of some political gathering, when he delivered a speech of much brilliance, and clear, well-defined, consecutive thought, he yet impressed me, as he impressed me then, with a sense of wonderful versatility, and a plenitude of knowledge upon the subject on which I had come to talk.

"Oh," he replied to my question, "pray don't call it a party. It is a word I utterly object to, for it is not, and never can be, a party in the ordinary sense of the word. It is much less of a party than even a committee of English Liberals, or of county members, or a Radical and Labor association. It is, and will be probably termed, "The House of Commons Colonial Conference, or Committee." As to what it will effect, that is not so easy to say off-hand. It is rather the things it will have to avoid than perform; what it will or ought to effect is obvious. It will endeavor that the house shall take increased interest in colonial questions, and will see that they are adequately considered, and not neglected in any case. It will have to avoid the danger of getting in the way of the agents-general for the crown colonies and of making itself the mouthpiece of personal grievances or of special monetary considerations. We will have to be most careful not to interfere in any way with the self-governing colonies, which are properly represented by their agents-general. But now take the question of Newfoundland, for instance, which is at the present moment the most pressing question before us. Newfoundland is a colony which possesses institutions of its own, but which is not well looked after by the home government, and which is much bullied in consequence."

"Well, then," I asked, "Would you have the colonies more directly represented in the home parliament?"

"How do you mean?" asked Sir Charles; "we have the colonial office; we can't possibly have any more ministers. We have too many already. Personally I would reduce rather than increase the number of ministers. And as regards special representatives in our parliament there are grave difficulties; still if the main colonies desired it we would doubtless do our best to meet their wishes in the way you suggest; but they don't desire it, nor are they ever likely to do so. If a federated Australia got over the difficulties raised by New South Wales and Queensland it might be managed, but at present they are strongly against the idea."

"Would you then alter the present system of governors? I mean by supplying home grown governors who know them and their needs as well, instead of sending out some of the younger sons, and the like?"

"That would depend on the drift of opinion in the colonies. Should it be in favor of such a plan, probably they would be allowed more voice in the choice of their governors. But I do not know that my colleagues would go so far."

"Will this conference touch the question of taxation?"

"For myself," replied Sir Charles Dilke, "I should be very shy of interfering in such matters, although some of the conference might take it up; but in such a case I should be afraid of our becoming a mouthpiece of demands on the treasury. We must exist merely as a body for adequate discussion on colonial matters. We are all British; we are not colonial, and we must not assume a representation of the colonies which are represented by their agents-general. No colonial qustion, except that of Newfoundland, and perhaps the postal and telegraph arrangements between England and Australia are very pressing just now."

"Would you interfere in such a matter as Lobengula's attitude in South Africa," I asked.

"Certainly we should talk it over, but I don't know that we could take any action. The colonies have now absolute power of self-government. There is only necessity for interference, as I say, in Newfoundland. But as regards the crown colonies, what is self-government? went on Sir Charles. Is it self-government in Ceylon, for instance, to increase the power of the planters and merchants, who form but a small portion of the inhabitants? You get into all sorts of questions as to race, etc., when you talk of self-government."

"But now, in the event of war, Sir Charles, would the conference have anything to say as to how far the Mother Country could call upon her dependencies for help?"

Sir Charles shook his head. "In such a case the home government must act autocratically, and if it could not do so it must make way for a government that could. No committee or conference such as ours could do anything."

"Will the conference deal with Indian affairs?" I asked.

"No, we won't touch India, because there are many members who, whilst taking great interest in colonial matters, are not interested in India, and vice versa. If all those who were interested in India—ex-Indian civilians, ex-governors, old soldiers, and those in favor of the native home rule policy—joined us, we should be absolutely unwieldy and under no control, which would be fatal to good work. Personally, of course, I take a very keen interest in India. Naturally we should always in anything we do with regard to crown colonies, keep India in mental view as a test of many of our principles."

Melted by Electricity.

The remarkable electrical experiments recently made in Berlin, in which a bar of iron was apparently melted by inserting it in cold water have naturally stimulated further investigation on the same line. As before explained the apparatus used is a vessel of glass or porcelain, provided with a sheet of lead electrode connected with the positive pole of a continuous current generator; the vessel contains sulphuric acid and water. A flexible cable from the negative pole is connected to a strong pair of pliers with insulated handles. Taking in the pliers a piece of metal of any kind—iron, for instance—and immersing it in the acidulated water, the liquid is seen immediately in ebullition near the iron rod or plate, which latter is rapidly heated and brought to a dazzling white heat in a few seconds, and soon begins to melt in spark-like drops. The heating is produced so quickly locally that neither the water nor the body of the metal rod has time to become hot. So rapid an evolution of heat means a tremendously high temperature. In a very short time as high as 7,000 degrees Fahrenheit has been developed, which is proved by using a carbon rod instead of a metal one, when in a few moments amorphous carbon fragments are seen dropping off. The inventors claim to have obtained with large currents the enormously high temperature of 14,000 degrees Fahrenheit, or nearly five times hotter than molten iron. The first suggestion for the practical utilization of the discovery was for welding purposes, to which it is evidently particularly adapted. Another application which the experiments would seem to tend toward is the tempering of one edge or of one extremity only of steel cutting tools. The hardening of the skin surface of large pieces of metal, such as armor plates, offers another inviting field. Krupp, it is stated is already trying this new method of electric heating for tempering the superficial surface of large guns.

A Paris Hypnotizer.

Good-looking young women who travel on the tops of Paris omnibuses are threatened with a serious danger. There is a man, says the Paris correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, with fascinating eyes going about, who is called the "peripatetic hypnotizer," and every female who falls a victim to his glare becomes as unconscious as any of the subjects in the Salpetriere hospital. The latest victim of the mesmerist or hypnotizer is a young dressmaker, who was travelling on a 'bus from the White Market to the Place Pigalle. When the vehicle stopped at the last mentioned place everybody had to get down. The dressmaker did not do so, and the conductor was surprised to find her not only fast asleep, but absolutely proof against his most energetic attempts to wake her up. After innumerable and unavailing pushes, shakes and pinches, the conductor, aided by the driver, carried the sempstress to a chemst's shop, where she was recalled to consciousness. Her trance lasted nearly two hours. On awaking she said that a young man who was near her on top of the 'bus had fixed his eyes firmly on her and she fell asleep almost immediately. The 'bus conductor stated to the police that there had been a young man near the dressmaker, but he could only give a vague description of the dress and appearance of the traveller with the basilisk glare, who is now being sought for by detectives.

All Men

Young, old or middle aged, who find themselves nervous, weak and exhausted, who are broken down from excess or overwork, resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, dimness of sight, palpation of the heart, lack of energy, pain in the kidneys, headaches, pimples on the face and body, itching or peculiar sensation about the scrotum, wasting of the organs, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twitching of the muscles, eyelids and elsewhere, bashfulness, deposits in the urine, loss of will power, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, desire to sleep, failure to be rested by sleep, constipation, dullness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, sunken eyes, surrounded with leaden circles, oily looking skin, etc., are all the symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity unless cured. The spring or vital force having lost its tension every function wanes in consequence. Those who through abuse committed in ignorance, may be permanently cured. Send your address for book on diseases peculiar to man, send 10c in stamps sealed. Address M. V. Lubon, 24 Macdonnell ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada. *

The Farm Pupil Business.

Labouchere, the well-known Inquisitor of all things dubious, has in the last number of "Truth" to hand another dissertation against what he terms "An Immaculate Farm Pupil Agency." He says: "The traffic in "farm pupils" for exportation to the colonies—chiefly Canada—has been the subject of frequent warnings in 'Truth.'" The system he proceeds to stigmatize as "radically rotten." He goes on to say, "My attention has lately been called to an agency of this kind, which claims to have been specially favored with the approval of the Dominion government, and as such a claim implies that this concern is unique of its kind, or that it is sailing under false colors it seems to merit some special notice."

"The agency in question is styled 'The Anglo-Canadian Farm Pupil Association.' Its offices are at 46 High street, Sheffield, where Mr Henry Howden, F.S.A., officiates as secretary. The 'president' of the association is Mr. James Aspdin, J.P., and it boasts of a 'superintendent in Canada' in the person of the Rev. David Armstrong, D.D. The prospectuses and leaflets issued by this association all suggest that it is something essentially different from any other association in the same line of business." Labby then points a 'caution,' signed by David Armstrong, D. D., of Mooretown, Ont., Canada, against all other farm pupil agencies, and saying that the association, established in 1882, is the only organization of the kind recognized by the Dominion government. Its affairs are managed entirely by gentlemen of established reputation; it enjoys the entire confidence of our farmers here, and so forth.

The next document considered is in the form of a letter from Dr. Armstrong, referring to the condemnation by Sir Chas. Tupper of all private emigration schemes, but stating that he had received an official letter from the department of agriculture (dated May 30, 1885) exempting his association from the condemnation referred to and "endorsing all emigration work done under my personal supervision."

The secretary further claims "the work of the association is being carried on by a philanthropic, and not mercenary motive."

In another letter he says: "Dr. Armstrong and Mr. Aspdin were several days at the Government houses in Ottawa and not only received exemption, but were commended for the good work they were doing."

In 1890, however, in response to an inquiry addressed to the Canadian government the secretary of the department of agriculture wrote: "Dr. Armstrong is simply known to this department by name, but the government has no control over the organization referred to by you as the Anglo-Canadian Farm Pupil Association, and it is in no wise recognized by the Dominion government."

"This is further indorsed by Sir Charles Tupper in a letter written on May 8th last."

Labby calls on Dr. Armstrong to publish the "official letter dated May 30th, 1885." He winds up by passing strictures on the association charges for passages, £17, 10s to £27. He asks for recent annual reports and balance sheets in order to show what profits are made, and how they are disposed of. Till that is done he does not deem the association "exempt."

Summer Weakness

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An Appropriate Text.

In an Episcopal boarding school a few years ago the scholars and teachers were assembled for morning prayer. The reading and singing were over and all were resuming their seats, when one of the young ladies, of a very short and thick stature, missing her chair, seated herself with a thud on the floor. Nobody smiled. All were too decorous for that. The fallen one, embarrassed into the momentary loss of common-sense, retained her lowly seat, opened her prayer-book, and appeared to be earnestly engaged in examining its contents. This was almost too much for her companions, and a smile began to struggle on many a fair countenance, when the rector arose and began reading the first morning lesson. He read from the fifth chapter of Amos as follows: "The virgin of Israel has fallen; she shall rise no more; she is forsaken upon her land; there is none to raise her up." This was too much; the voice of the rector trembled as he looked up and saw the fallen virgin; the scholars turned red in their faces, and the exercises were brought to a hasty close.—Sunday School Visitor.

Beat Them Both Hollow.

One of the big fortunes affected by the present financial troubles at St. Paul is that left by Lyman Dayton. He was a pioneer and built a house in Minnesota's capital when the place was a village on the hills and what is now the business district was a swamp. One day Dayton and two friends sat on a bluff talking and gazing at the "mud-hole." It was suggested that if the town grew the lowland might become valuable. Soon after the three separated, and early next morning one of them saddled his horse and started for the land office at Stillwater, 18 miles away, intending to preempt the swamp. He had gone but a short distance when he saw a companion of the day before ahead of him, also on horseback, and with the same purpose in course of years the mud-hole made him finished even in front of the land office. At the door stood Lyman Dayton smoking his pipe. "You're too late, boys," he said, "I came over last night." In the view. The two raced to Stillwater and a multi-millionaire.

One Honest Man.

To the Editor of the Victoria Times:—Please inform your readers that I will mail free to all sufferers the means by which I was restored to health and manly vigor after years of suffering from Nervous Weakness. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thanks to heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong. I have nothing to sell and no scheme to extort money from anyone whomsoever, but being desirous to make this certain cure known to all, I will send free and confidential to any one full particulars of just how I was cured. Address with stamps:

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NOTICE.

The North and South Saanich Agricultural Society's Annual Exhibition has been postponed until the 19th and 20th of October, in order to secure a better display of exhibits.

Horse Racing on the second day of the Show. Refreshments will be provided. A Ball will be held on the evening of the 20th.

W R ARMSTRONG,
sept21-td Secretary.

TO CAPITALISTS.

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THE TIMES,
Victoria, B. C.

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SOCIETIES.

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ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited. SIDNEY WILSON, Sec. fe13

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Atlantic Shipping.

New York, Sept. 27.—Arrived—Elbe, Southampton; State of Nebraska, Moville; Noordland, Antwerp; Roland, Bremen; Brooklyn City, Swansea.

Arrived out—Circassia, from New York, at Glasgow; Dernyter, from New York, at Antwerp; Charlevoix, from New York, at Massinis; Dorset, New York, at Dunkirk; America, from New York, at Bremen.

Sighted—Lahn, form New York for Bremen, off Scilly; Belgian, from New York for Antwerp, off Scilly; America, from New York for Copenhagen, passed Butt of Lewis; St. Pancras, from New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale; Gellert, from New York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard; Croma, from New York for Leith, passed Dunnes Head; Italia, Stettin for New York, passed the Lewis.

Sailed from foreign ports—Llanduff City, Swansea for New York; Powhattan, Flume, for New York.

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THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY,

WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

Changes of Advertisements.

It is necessary that copy for changes of advertisements (to be sure of insertion) should be handed in on the day previous to that of their appearance.

The Daily Times.

HOW THE TARIFF WORKS.

Usually Conservative orators and newspapers combat the assertions of Liberals in regard to the oppressive character of the National Policy tariff. They are fond of representing it as a comparatively mild affair, imposing a tax of something like 30 per cent. on the average on imported goods. This statement they can hardly repeat in the face of such figures as are given in our Ottawa letter to day, compiled from an official publication. Consumers would do well to examine these figures with some care, as they will thus gain a clearer idea of the Conservative method of taxing for protection purposes. By the employment of specific duties the government is enabled in many instances to conceal the true character of the taxes thus imposed. From the analysis now presented an appreciation of the true weight of the combination of ad valorem and specific duties may be gained, and an estimate made of the extent to which the government plays into the hands of its good Red Parlor friends. But this analysis shows not only the height to which protective duties on articles of necessity have been elevated under the National Policy regime; it shows most clearly that there is a serious discrimination against goods imported from Great Britain. This is again a result of the specific-duty system, for while the ad valorem impost may be the same in both cases, the specific tax is nearly always higher in proportion to the cost of the British article on account of the lower original price. It is surely strange to find the party that professes to be most loyal to British connection thus imposing proportionately higher taxes on British than on American goods. It is becoming more and more evident that loyalty to Great Britain never really enters into the calculations of the Conservative leaders, with them it is simply a question of loyalty and favoritism to the combination that supplies them with a large share of the "sinews of war" at election times. The great body of consumers have been slow to realize the true inwardness of the Tory method, but many signs are given that they are at last awakening to a sense of their position in the political game. Sir John Thompson and his colleagues will not abandon the system of specific duties by which the customs is made a means of discriminating against British imports, because they know too well that these duties are calculated to hoodwink the public and permit of high taxes being insidiously imposed for the benefit of their particular friends.

A BABBLING TORY ORGAN.

The Montreal Gazette in its wisdom says: "Little Liberal papers are still working hard to show that Canada was badly beaten in the Behring Sea arbitration. They are fighting against the facts, however. Before the award the Canadian sealers were liable to be seized, and one of them, the Onward, in 1886, was seized more than a hundred miles from land. Since the award they can pursue their vocation right under the nose of the United States admiral anywhere outside of sixty miles from the Pribyloff islands, and that zone, like the close season, is established for the purpose of preserving the source of the industry from extinction, just as in Canada domestic laws designate certain periods and certain places when and where certain wild animals may not be hunted. The United States will seize no more Canadian sealers in lawful pursuit of a lawful business, and will pay indemnity for those seized in the past. This, because of the arbitration, and because Canada's side won." Unfortunately for the sealers, the "little Liberal papers" are correct in their interpretation of the award. Of course it is a fine thing that "the United States will seize no more Canadian sealers in lawful pursuit of a lawful business," and that "the sealers can pursue their vocation right under the nose of the United States admiral anywhere outside of sixty miles from the Pribyloff islands." But the Gazette forgets to state that it is chiefly during the season when the seals are not there that the sealers can thus bid defiance to the "United States admiral." During the best sealing months they will have to keep a long way from the admiral's nose, under penalty of being forcibly told that they are not "in lawful pursuit of a lawful business." And the restriction applies not only to Behring Sea, but to the North Pacific Ocean, where the sealers were formerly free to pursue their vocation whenever the seals were to be found. Moreover, their minds are uncomfortably impressed with the fact that if they use guns in Behring Sea within any reasonable distance of the aforesaid admiral's nose, whether in close season or open season, they will be apt to get into trouble. Truly the sealers have reason to feel good because "Canada's side won." They would hardly think so, though, if there were no Tory papers and "babbling asses" to remind them now and again.

A heavy increase in the assessment of Montreal property this year recently called forth some admiring comments in certain quarters. The following summary in the Montreal Herald of remarks made by Ald. Beausoleil would seem to show that the citizens of the commercial metropolis have not much reason to congratulate themselves on the increase and the circumstances that led to it:

"He stated that the treasury was empty in spite of the fact that more than 15 per cent. had been borrowed on the valuations as made last year. Last March the total debt had been $20,747,988 or $300,000 more than the amount which the city had been entitled to borrow. The $1,000,000 harbor loan had been floated in addition to this, and $200,000 borrowed for the Berri street tunnel. The treasurer had been compelled in July last to borrow $300,000 on temporary bonds, and besides this there were open accounts to the amount of $450,000. All the money borrowed had been spent, and there was nothing left to meet obligations. The city had thereby been compelled not only to pay interest on the permanent loan, but also to pay interest and principal, out of next year's appropriations, on the money temporarily borrowed. He gives figures to show that the increases of which complaint had been made amounted on taxable and exempted properties to $30,854,710. This increase, he said, had been made for the purpose of borrowing nearly $5,000,000, increasing the debt to $27,000,000, and imposing on the owners of taxable property an additional burden of $1,100,000 a year. Ald. Hurteau made no serious attempt to defend the exclusion of the exempted properties from responsibility for the debt, but he was able to obtain a majority in support of his views."

The striking bricklayers have done well in returning to work, if for no other reason than that given, namely, that their action would otherwise have caused injury to the contractors, who had nothing to do with the appointment of inspectors. They might as well have also acknowledged themselves wrong on the main point of the dispute, the right of the owner of a building to appoint as inspector a man suitable to his own ideas, not those of his workmen. We are strongly inclined to believe that the officers of the international union would not have upheld the local union in its action if the strike had been continued, for the strike was in violation of well-known union rules. It is perfectly true that the school board went wrong in the matter of selecting a plan and a site, but no evidence has yet been offered to show that it appointed an incompetent inspector. Until some specific complaint is laid against one of their appointees the bricklayers could hardly have expected his dismissal.

TEMPLARS' INSURANCE.

To the Editor: Some person under the nom de plume "B. C." is evidently trying to get a free advertisement for the above institution in this morning's Colonist. If "B. C." or any other interested party will call at 75 Government street I will be pleased to show him a list of 1,313 dead co-operative assessment societies that have failed during the past 15 years, leaving over 3,760,000 policy holders mourning for the money so foolishly invested and leaving them without protection. The foundation of these 1,313 must have been on sand; they failed to stand. The early bird catches the worm; so do those who die early in an assessment society.

JOSEPH REID,
75 Govrnment Street.

Rev. Hobson's Successor.

Montreal, Sept. 27.—Rev. L. N. Tucker, assistant at St. George's church, has accepted the position of rector of the church at Vancouver, lately occupied by the Rev. Mr. Hobson, in the diocese of New Westminster.

'Frisco Cable Railways.

San Francisco, Sept. 27.—The Market street cable railway system and Omnibus Cable Company have absorbed the Powell street cable system, including Park, Ferrie and Cliff House cable, Clay street cable and connecting steam dummy service near the park. This means increased capital stock, some say to eighteen millions. As it now stands the consolidated cable companies include all the principal street railways in the city, exclusive of Geary, California, Union and Sutter street cables, which are the only railroads out of the union. Charles F. Crocker says the transaction has been satisfactorily arranged.

New Dress Goods

Opened this day at the Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street, fancy whipcord, beige natte, serges, cashmeres, morning goods, plain and shot effects, homecacks in all the new shades, 33c., 40c., 50c., 65c., to $1.50 per yard. J. Partridge, proprietor.

ANGLICAN CONVENTION.

Review of the Work Done by the General Synod at Toronto.

Toronto Globe: The Church of England in Canada has now attained to the rank of full manhood. Such is the meaning of the proceedings of the first General Synod of that body, which has just closed in Toronto. The Synod has been in session a week, and has completed its labors of union, and the result is a united Anglican Church in Canada. A Primate for all Canada appointed, the high title of Archbishop boldly adopted, and a general synod constituted and established; such are the steps taken that have made one organized and solidified church out of 19 dioceses, 16 of which had a form of provincial organization, and three of which were outside all provincial boundaries. The step is one that cannot but awake the deepest satisfaction in the heart of every churchman throughout the country, and that must, besides, be of interest to the whole community, no small portion of which looks to the Anglican Church for the satisfaction of its spiritual wants. It is an assertion of strength, a manifestation of increased self-confidence, that will scarcely fail to command respect in a world that is prone to take institutions, as well as men, at their own valuation. The title of Archbishop is certain to affect men's imaginations as a visible and outward sign of the new self-estimation, and the improved machinery and accompanying increase of unity of feeling will greatly accelerate the effects of the steady propaganda on which, in common with all other denominations, the Church of England is engaged.

It has been no easy task to arrive at so satisfactory a result. When, on Wednesday, the Bishops met with the delegates who came instructed to endeavor to form a General Synod, problems and difficulties very numerous and formidable. The extreme east and the far west were represented, and sectional feeling could not fail in some degree to be present. The western dioceses are largely missionary, and, consequently, poor; the eastern dioceses are richer, and feeling of jealousy were not absent. Some delegates came pledged to a plan that looks towards the abolition of Provincial Synods; others were firm in desiring their retention. There was hardly a point in the draft constitution that was awaiting the meeting upon which widely varying opinions, and, in some cases, determinations were not entertained. At the very outset an inclination on the part of the delegates was strongly manifested to call for but one house, instead of two separate assemblies, the House of Bishops and the Lower House. There was a clash at the very moment of opening, and for a time there was every prospect of a deadlock. But the House of Bishops, with a commendable spirit of conciliation, yielded for the moment, and agreed that while the actual constitution was under consideration the two houses should sit as one. The wisdom of this concession was proved, not only by the spirit of friendly co-operation that was evoked, but by the value of their contributions to the debates upon the constitution. By another concession, gracefully made, they allayed the fears of those who suspected that their rights of dealing with certain provincial subjects might be curtailed, and a still further act of grace was shown when the Bishop of New Westminster, at the earnest appeal of the delegates from Montreal, withdrew an amendment upon which the vote was at the moment actually being taken, which was apparently carried, but which would, in all probability, have resulted in the withdrawal of a portion of the representatives. The turn of the Bishops came on Saturday last, when a resolution moved by Dr. Langtry came up, aiming at the abolition of the distinction between the Upper and Lower Houses, and the Metropolitan of Rupert's Land, on behalf of the House of Bishops, declared that the Bishops insisted upon the retention of the distinction. Seeing their determination, the Lower House yielded, a compromise being effected by which full provision is made for the sitting together of the two houses when occasion makes such a course desirable. Thus, by judicious concessions, aided by the admirable temper with which the discussion was conducted, the first principles of union were established. As point after point came up and was settled, conflicting interests of all kinds were brought to the front and were all treated in the same spirit of judicious compromise. The rights of provinces and dioceses were jealously guarded, full provision was made for the smaller and poorer dioceses, and every section of the church, its wants and its claims, received the fullest attention. The work of the Synod was much accelerated by the high character of its composition. Out of 41 lay delegates, three were justices, four judges, ten Q. C.'s, one university professor, one senator and one sheriff. A singularly high tone of debate was maintained throughout. The discussion was full, but not one badly-delivered, not one foolish, not one intemperate speech was made.

As now established, the constitution opens with a solemn declaration of allegiance to the doctrines of the Church of England, and passes on to two declarations, the basis of the constitution, one conserving the powers and rights of Diocesan Synods, the other leaving the system of Provincial synods entirely under the control of these bodies. The constitution then goes on to determine the system and proportion of representation, stipulating that dioceses having fewer than 25 licensed clergymen shall have two delegates, one from each order; dioceses having between 25 and 50 clergymen, four delegates, two clerical and two lay; dioceses having from 50 to 100 clergymen, six delegates, and dioceses having over 100 clergy, eight delegates. It is agreed that there are to be two houses, the one composed of the Archbishops and bishops, the other of the clerical and lay delegates, the clergy and laity to vote by orders, if necessary. The election of a primate and Archbishop is provided for. The scope of the jurisdiction of the General Synod is declared to be "matters affecting the general interests and well-being of the church," due care being taken of the diocesan rights. Doctrine, worship and discipline, together with the general missionary and educational work of the church, and the establishment of an appellate tribunal, are among the subjects mentioned as falling more particularly under the General Synod's control. All rights possessed at present by Provincial Diocesan Synods are declared conserved, and a check to rash legislation is imposed in a clause declaring that no canon shall be binding upon the church until passed by two successive General Synods, and, as that body does not intend to cheapen itself, but will meet only once in three or four years, a considerable interval must intervene between the proposal and the ultimate passing of any important legislation.

Carefully constructed as is the machinery of union, undoubtedly the most picturesque of the changes has been the election of two Metropolitans to the dignity of Archbishop. Technically, the titles of Primate and Metropolitan are higher than Archbishop, but, as Bishop Courtney graphically remarked, the ordinary man does not care a snuff for a Primate or a Metropolitan, while he has a very vivid idea of the power and dignity of an Archbishop, and will be impressed accordingly when he hears that the ecclesiastical provinces of Canada have each an Archbishop. The title is jealously guarded in England, where there are only two, so that already the Canadian branch of the church equals the mother church in point of the number of its Archbishops. Indeed, should British Columbia be constituted into an ecclesiastical province, and this may happen very soon, there will be three Archbishops in Canada. In some respects the usage differs from that of England, there being in the province of Canada, at all events, no primatial see, so that the one diocese after another may give its name to the Archbishop's title. The change is a striking one, and seems likely to do the church some good, in so far as it impresses the imaginations of men. The union of the church of England in Canada, now an accomplished fact, is thus complete, both in picturesque detail and in solid machinery, and bids fair to start the church in a new period of prosperity.

DEPRESSION.

To the Editor: The report of the meeting of the Board of Trade called to discuss the establishment of a cold storage warehouse for Victoria represents some of the gentlemen as deploring the non-progression of Victoria, and offering as a "panacea" their idea that immigration to the province should be encouraged. One gentleman (the chairman) thought that Victoria's retrogression was owing to the excessive cost of living. Such a statement is an evasion of the true cause, as the gentleman knows that the real cause is the excessive employment of Chinese, and that white people cannot get employment here on that account. The plea usually made by employers of Chinese is that they cannot get white men. The day has long gone by since white labor was scarce on the coast. Canada has helped to explode the fallacy that Chinese labor was cheaper than white. It seems a bitter thing to know that there are men who represent the largest manufacturing and business interests in the city who have no regard for the interests of those who have to depend upon the white working men, and not the government or city, to buy their materials. Such men may profess to be concerned in the prosperity of the city, but they only look to the profits of the present. What do they care if hundreds of stores and houses are empty? If daily business failures occur? That people who would come and help build up our city are kept away? If our children are forced to run the streets for lack of an opportunity to learn a trade? Perhaps I am a little too strict—I feel that I am—and when Vancouver has absorbed the business of Victoria I feel that those gentlemen will call a meeting of the Board and in the fulsomeness of their exuberant benignity pass resolutions deploring Victoria's decadence, build their colossal refrigerator, and then—crawl into it. Of course other cities have suffered the same as our city through the universal depression. At the same time there has been plenty of work that could have been done here by white men instead of Chinese. I am one of many who have tried to obtain employment in the brickyards and lumber mills without success; they had all the help they wanted (Chinese). In conclusion, if the chairman of the Board of Trade is as solicitous for Victoria's prosperity as he would lead us to believe, let him get rid of the Chinese in his shoe factory and give white men, girls and boys a chance to live here, and add to the prosperity of our city.

GEO. SCOTT.

Mantles, Waterproofs,

See us this week. We have the new styles. Some mantles you will observe hang, but these fit. Special values we offer in the above lines. Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street. John Partridge, proprietor.

Proving Highly Successful.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., Sept. 27.—The big provincial exhibition opened to-day. Splendid weather prevails. The exhibits on the whole surpass any yet seen here. At noon 1,700 school children marched to the grounds. President Rogers, Judge Hensley, Mayor Haviland, Prof. Shaw and Dr. Reid, of Guelph, Ont., made addresses at the opening services. The dairy interests show up splendidly, there being over thirty factories' cheese on exhibition.

Madame Laird,

Having resigned her position at the Conservatory of Music, has opened a studio for instruction in vocal music at her residence, 161 Vancouver, street, corner of Pandora.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

Did You Say "Brushes?"

We Have Them!

HAIR BRUSHES NAIL BRUSHES
TOOTH BRUSHES SHAVING BRUSHES
CLOTH BRUSHES FLESH BRUSHES

See Our Window.

COCHRANE & MUNN,
Druggists, Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

SEAL TEETH

Mounted for Brooches, Ear-Rings, Watch Charms, Cuff Links, Breast Pins, Etc., Etc., by PENNOCK & LOWE, The Jewellers, 63 Government St., Next to Spencer's.

STRIKERS AT WORK.

The Striking Bricklayers Return to Work Because of the Contractors.

The striking bricklayers on the Spring Ridge sewer and the North and South Ward schools returned to work this morning. A meeting of the local branch of the union was held last night, when the matter was brought up. It was decided that in view of the fact that the winter season was coming on and the wet weather would soon set in, and the additional fact that the contractors were bound down to time and that the strike would injure the contractors they would return to work. It was claimed that the strike was not against the contractors, with whom they had always got on well, but that it was nevertheless operating against them.

A telegram was sent to the headquarters of the union in New York giving the circumstances of the case, but as yet no reply has been received.

It was rumored around last night that the union had decided as they have done because they had been led to believe that non-union men might be brought in from Vancouver. This is denied by the members of the union.

The following letter was sent in for publication.

To the Editor: Allow me through your paper on behalf of the bricklayers' and masons' union of America and British Columbia to explain to the public the reason that we have decided to go back to work. Now, as a union we have much respect for the contractors of the city. Many of them have been members of our union. During the last five years they have conceded cheerfully in every reasonable request, for instance, in shorter hours, increased pay, and giving work to white men instead of Chinamen. Seeing we have men of such principle to work for we intend to stand by them, and see that they do not suffer through our action. Seeing the stand taken by the school trustees of holding the contractors to time, we have asked them to settle the dispute by arbitration. The public know the ridiculous way in which that worthy board have conducted the whole business. We look for nothing just from them, from the awarding of plans and selection of sites to appointing a carpenter to inspect brick and stone work. We still maintain that the inspector on brick and stone work, and especially sewers, should be a practical bricklayer or mason.

J. KAY,
Secretary Bricklayers' and Masons' Union, No. 2 of America.

The following communications were received by Mr. Kay, secretary of the bricklayers' and stonemasons' union, from Messrs. J. G. Brown and Wm. Smith:

Victoria, B.C., Sept. 25, 1893.

Mr. John Kay, Secretary of Bricklayers' Union:

Dear Sir,—As contractor for the South Ward school I notified the school board that you had stopped work this morning on account of the inspector not being a bricklayer or stonemason, as your constitution calls for.

The school board held a meeting this afternoon and decided to keep the men appointed to superintend the work and to hold the contractors up to their agreement.

Of course you know we cannot do anything about who should inspect the work but must do something about fulfilling our contract. Hoping you will, as you always have done in the past, consider the contractor in the matter, and not cut his nose off to spite the school trustees' face.

I remain, yours respectfully,
W. J. SMITH.

Victoria, B.C., Sept. 25, 1893.

To the Secretary of the International Union of Bricklayers and Stonemasons, Victoria, B.C.

Dear Sir,—I presume that the action of the bricklayers and stonemasons employed by me on the South Ward school may be taken as an indication that a strike has taken place against the appointment by the school board trustees of Mr. Brydon as inspector on the above building, although I have not received any official notice of such action from your organization. I brought the matter before the board of school trustees this morning, and have received the enclosed reply, which I respectfully submit for your due consideration. I wish it to be distinctly understood by the members of the Victoria union that I do not wish to place myself in antagonism to them in any way, but the trustees by the accompanying letter intend to hold me to my contract. Now, sir, I have done nothing to injure the union, yet a strike is inaugurated on my contract, to my serious loss and detriment. The appointment was not made by me, nor can I in any way object to the appointment. What am I to do? I must go on with the work, and I do not wish to employ non-union men, but should the union determine to continue on strike, in justice to myself I will require to employ men wherever I can get them, and in so doing will only be following out my part of the contract with the trustees. In closing, I feel sure that the members of the union will not willingly injure one who is entirely innocent of any wrong to their organization. Trusting a settlement of this question will be reached speedily and amicably, I remain,

Yours faithfully,
JOHN G. BROWN,
Contractor.

Millinery.

See Partridge's window this season for stylish millinery. The Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street, carry the broom. Our prices are what we call hard time prices, down to bedrock.

The Umatilla's Passengers.

San Francisco, Sept. 27.—Passengers by the Umatilla for Victoria to-day are: Mrs. John Searle, J. P. Fay and wife, J. Kromberg, H. M. Liebes, Major Downie, Miss Ota Wilson and Miss May Adams.

Crowned With Success.

By improving the kitchen and dining-room service of the Vienna Café, Wilson block, Yates street, the experienced manager, in spite of dull times, has succeeded in more than doubling his business since he took charge three months ago. Lunch is served from 12 to 2 at 35 cents; with beer, 50 cents. Dinner from 5.30 to 8 p.m at 50 cents; with wine, 75 cents. Board by the week (three meals a day), $5. Meals a la carte at all hours up to 8 p.m.

No Criminal offence.

Wm. Steinberg was charged in the provincial police court this afternoon with breaking a padlock on a gate belonging to his grandmother, Elizabeth McHugh. The grandmother two years ago gave a section of land to her grandson conditionally that he was to build a road for himself to the property. The understanding was the grandson could use the road running through his grandmother's property till the construction of the new road. Mrs. McHugh said that Steinberg did not build the road and she refused him right-of-way through her property, when he is said to have broken the padlock. Magistrate Macrae dismissed the charge, not having jurisdiction to deal with the case.

Bazaar at Victoria West.

The sale of work conducted yesterday by the ladies aid society of St. Paul's Presbyterian church in Victoria West hall was a very successful affair. It was under the direction of Mrs. D. MacRae and opened at 2 o'clock. The sale of fancy and other articles with which the tables were covered continued briskly up to 5 o'clock when tea was served. Later in the evening there was a musical programme. Those who presided over the sales tables were as follows: Plain work table, Mrs. Mann, Mrs. Semple and Mrs. Russell; fancy table, Mrs. Downer and Miss McKie; flower table, Miss Semple and a number of little girls; plain and fancy table, the Happy Workers; ice cream and candy table, Mrs. Dickinson, Miss Goldie, Miss Bruce and Miss Russell; and supper table, Miss McLennan, Mrs. Steele, Mrs. Beeton, Mrs. McDonald, Miss Russell, Mrs. Skinner, Mrs. Moir and Mrs. A. Semple. A select musical programme was provided during the evening by Mrs. MacRae, Miss Fraser, Miss Stamford, Miss Heywood and Miss Sharpe. Miss Sharpe's rendition of "Home, Sweet Home" and "Hush Thee My Baby," was very good.

Marine.

The schooner Mascotte is out on Long's ways.

The City of Kingston brought in four carloads of sheep and four carloads of flour last night.

The steamship City of Puebla took 200 tons of Oriental freight ex the steamship Victoria, for San Francisco, yesterday morning.

The steam sealer Louis Olsen is being made into a pilot boat at Astoria. She was quite badly damaged in a collision there on Monday.

The Empress of India, although she does not sail outward until Oct. 16th, has already freight enough in Vancouver to fill. She will have to refuse some offered.

The steamship Mioera, on the way here from Australia and Hawaiian islands, has 40 saloon and 30 steerage passengers, 500 tons of freight for the coast and 50 tons for transhipment east from the Australian points alone. She will receive considerable freight at Honolulu.

Capt. J. C. Nixon, owner, and Capt. Miner, master of the sealing schooner Henry Denis, were nearly drowned at Seattle on Sunday. They were out salmon trolling and Capt. Miner got up to land a big silver side. He upset the boat and both men went overboard. Capt. Nixon got tangled up in the line and before he freed himself went nearly to the bottom of the bay. The two were picked up by a passing boat.

George Brown received a cablegram yesterday evening from Yokohama announcing that the seized schooner Maude S., Capt. McKell, had arrived there and reported to the British consul. It is not believed here that the Maud S. will have any trouble clearing herself, as it was owing to a mistake in her log that she was seized, her mate putting down "five miles" instead of "50 miles" when the schooner was sealing south of Copper islands.

Is your tongue coated? It is biliousness. Get Eseltyn's Liver Lozenges at once. 25c.

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Victoria, Lodge, K. of P., will do degree work this evening.

—The doctors who are attending Leon Borde, who was shot on Sunday, think that the injured foot will be saved.

—Emery Holden is in custody charged with stealing hay from the Saanich lime kilns. The case will be heard in the police court Thursday morning.

—The wire from Carmanah Point announced yesterday that the operator had killed a deer, a bear and a panther between sunrise and sunset.

—Call on Dr. Findley and have your teeth examined. He makes a specialty of fine gold fillings, crown and bridge work. Prices to suit the times. Office,

—The new Japanese drapery crepes and leather paper hangings just opened at Weiler Bros.' are very effective and the prices low for such elegant goods.

—The marines from the fleet at Esquimalt were given their physical drill ashore at the canteen grounds this morn-morning. The Jack tars will drill to-morrow.

—Hon. Col. Baker, Provincial Secretary, intends holding at least one political meeting during his stay in Alberni. A number of prospective candidates will address the meeting.

—The meeting of the directors of the British Columbia Agricultural Society held last evening was adjourned until Friday evening after a small amount of business had been transacted.

—Ald. Baker will move at the next meeting of the council that the inspectors for the Spring Ridge and Work estate drain contracts be appointed by ballot and that they be either bricklayers or masons.

—Miss McMicking will again begin her classes in physical culture and dancing on October 7th, in St. James Hall. They were exceptionally popular last year and will no doubt be very freely patronized this year.

—The Arion club concert at Institute Hall this evening will be a very fine affair. The programme has been very carefully rehearsed by those who are taking part and will be splendidly rendered. No doubt those fortunate enough to hold tickets will attend.

—A meeting of subscribers to the Merchants' Exchange club will be held in the board of trade room, board of trade building, at 4 p.m. on Friday, the 29th inst., for the purpose of electing officers and other business of the club. A large attendance is desired.

—In the award of prizes at the World's Fair the exhibitors of British Columbia are showing up very well. Among those to whom prizes have been given are the following: Robert Ward & Co., of Victoria, canned salmon; Alert Bay Canning Co., B. C., for same; Turner, Beeton Canning Co., Skeena river, for same; T. E. Ladner, Ladner's Landing, fish guano.

—While in Tacoma George McL. Brown of Vancouver, district passenger agent of the C. P. R., surrendered to United States Marshal Drake and gave bonds to appear for trial on the charge of violating the interstate commerce law by authorizing a cut passenger rate. All the other officers of the company who have been indicted have either already surrendered or will do so before Nov. 16th, the date set for the trial.

—In the police court George and Annie, Bella Coola Indians, were each fined $5 and costs for being drunk. John Davis, charged with vagrancy, was dismissed, the evidence not being sufficient to convict. "Brick" Dermott and Jas. Riley, charged with vagrancy, did not appear. Warrants were ordered to issue. There was also a case against an Indian for being in possession of a bottle of whiskey, but it was not called.

—A number of summonses are out against idlers about town charging them with vagrancy. The police evidently think that if they get the "vags" out of town they will do away with the thieves. Constable Smith in the box said that he had laid certain charges of vagrancy because there were a number of robberies recently and the persons against whom the charges were laid were idlers.

—The case of John Francis of the ship Rathdown, charged with an aggravated assault on the man Wilson, who is now in the provincial jail awaiting trial for the murder of Jones, was called to-day before Mr. Justice Drake. Mr. W. H. Langley, for the crown, asked that the prisoner be remanded until the 4th prox., when all the witnesses would be in Victoria. The ship is now in Port Moody, and it would not be worth while taking witnesses to Victoria when their presence will be required at the assizes to be held on the 5th prox. His lordship granted an adjournment accordingly.

To Foster Trade.

Geo. Olds, general traffic manager of the C. P. R., has just issued a very useful circular. It gives the names of the principal importers of Sydney, Australia, for the information of Canadians desiring to open up correspondence with a view of trade. The firms mentioned are as follows:

Agricultural implements—Wood, Paton & Co'y, Briscoe, Drysdale & Co'y, F. Lassetter & Co'y, Jas McEwen & Co'y, Ltd, Hodson Bros., Ltd.

Ironmongers—Huldworth, MacPherson & Co'y; Wood, Paton & Co'y; Briscoe Drysdale, F. Lassetter & Co'y.

Importers of general merchandise—Fiedheim, Gorthelf & Co'y; S. Hoffnung & Co'y, Antony, Borders & Son.

Machinery—F. Lassetter & Co'y, R. G. Watkins, Briscoe Drysdale, H. P. Gregory & Co'y, R. L. Scrutton.

Wholesale fruiterers—John Pope, H. & A. A. Griffiths, Jessop & Co'y, Weymark & Co'y, Hopkins & Lipscombe, T. Lawless, Sons, T. Lawless, Jun.

Wholesale grocers—John Connell & Co'y, Ltd.; Dalton Bros., Balchin, Johnston & Co'y, Tilick & Co'y, John Barlow & Co'y, John Bardsley & Co'y, Parbury, Henty & Co'y, D. Mitchell & Co'y.

Wine and spirit merchants—Garrick & Co'y, Harbottle, Allsop & Co'y, Orme, Kegevin & Co'y, Ales Brewing & Wine Spirit Co'y.

Mr. Olds adds in the circular: Information as to rates can be obtained on application to the general freight agent of their district. In asking for rates shippers are respectfully requested to state the nature of the goods to be shipped, how packed, and their cubic measurement to weight.

Are you subject to sick headache? So were others, before they used Eseltyn's Liver Lozenges. They will cure you. 25c.

Razors and shaving materials of best Sheffield make at Fox's, 74 Government street. Satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder. No Ammonia. No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard

SPENCER'S ARCADE

Just a word about our New Dress Goods, which are Better Value than ever

We have a line of double width Serges at 33c. a yard, all colors, and three splendid lines at 50c.—one an all wool Fancy Hop Sack, another an all wool Whipcord Serge, and the other a Fancy Shot Material. These are much under value, and anyone wanting an inexpensive Dress cannot do better than buy one of these nice new stuffs. At 75c, 90c. and $1 we have also good stylish lines, while at $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75 we show a very varied assortment of the Latest Novelties—all short lengths.

THE JACKETS AND CAPES are going off splendidly. Everyone says: "How stylish they are! and "Oh, how cheap!"

D. SPENCER, Government St.

The Stanley House

GENERAL DRY GOODS
55, 57, 59 DOUGLAS ST.,
COR. OF FORT ST.

Great Reduction Sale

In order to Reduce our Stock
We have Greatly Reduced Our Prices
In All Departments.

NEW MILLINERY,
NEW MANTLES,
NEW DRESS GOODS,
NEW TRIMMINGS,
NEW FLANNELS,
NEW CURTAINS
Etc., Etc., Etc.

Before purchasing be sure and give us a call to compare qualities and prices of goods.

W. S. Hampson & Co.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

Public Notice is hereby given to the electors of the Municipality of Victoria, that I require the presence of the said electors at the City Hall, on Monday, the 2nd day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing a person to represent them in the Municipal Council as Alderman for South Ward, in the place and stead of George A. McCarish.

The mode of nomination shall be as follows:

The candidates shall be nominated in writing; the writing shall be subscribed by two voters of the Municipality as proposer and seconder, and shall be delivered to the Returning Officer at any time between the date of the notices and 2 p.m., of the day of the nomination, and in the event of a poll being necessary such poll will be opened on Thursday, the 5th day of October, A.D., 1893, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., at Number 27 Government Street, between Broughton and Courtney Streets, of which every person is hereby required to take notice and govern himself accordingly.

Given under my hand at Victoria, the 26th day of September, 1893.

W. R. BULL,
Returning Officer.

2400 Pairs
Guaranteed Kid Gloves
Per Express

The Ladies of Victoria will be pleased to know that we are in receipt of a large shipment of our Celebrated Kid Gloves—Every pair guaranteed. Although there has been a considerable advance in price by the manufacturers, we will continue to sell them at $1.25 per pair, in plain and embroidered backs. A beautiful, soft Kid Glove, equal to the best $1.50 glove sold in the city.

The Westside.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

Australian Canned Meats

Luncheon Beef,
Roast Beef,
Roast Mutton,
Pork Sausage,
Etc., Etc.,

IN 1 AND 2 POUND CANS.
PRONOUNCED BY EPICURES AS "EXCELLENT."

ERSKINE, WALL & CO.
Cor. Government and Fort Sts.

New Westminster Show

CHEAP FARES.

$3 SPECIAL ROUND TRIP TICKETS, INCLUDING ADMISSION TO FAIR GROUNDS $3

Good for Sunday night, Sept. 24, to Saturday, Sept. 30, by Vancouver or direct boat.

STR. YOSEMITE

Will leave Victoria on Wednesday and Friday mornings, Sept. 27 and 29, at 7 o'clock, for New Westminster direct, returning on Thursday and Saturday at 7 a.m.

$1.50 Fare for Round Trip, including admission to fair grounds $1.50

A grand programme of sports for each day.

JOHN IRVING,
Manager.

British Columbia Milling & Mining Co'y,
(LIMITED.)

ASSESSMENT No. 24.

Notice is hereby given that an assessment of one cent per share has this day been levied upon the members of the above named Company, payable at the Company's office, No. 48 Langley street, Victoria, B.C., on or before the seventh day of October, 1893, from and after which date all shares on which said call shall then remain unpaid shall be deemed delinquent, to be dealt with according to law.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE A. SARGISON,
Secretary.

Victoria, September 4, 1893. s6-15t

FINE FRESH BUTTER
JUST ARRIVED.
R. H. JAMESON, 38 Fort St.

Photographs!
Finest
CABINET PHOTOS
$3.00 PER DOZEN,
FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.
K. FORBES MACKIE,
Photographer, 50½ Government Stree

TO LET

The Directors of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital are prepared to let the premises known as the French Hospital recently occupied by the "Old Men's Home" and situated in Collinson street, on reasonable terms, with immediate possession. For information apply to

H. M. YATES,
Secretary,
P. O. Box 551, or care of Yates & Jay, Bastion street.

Victoria, B.C., August 31, 1893.
a31-1m

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

The Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company

NOTICE.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the company will be held at the company's office, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 4th day of October next, at 11 a.m.

CHAS. E. POOLEY,
Secretary.

Dated at Victoria, 29th August, 1893.
a29-td

The Union Colliery Company of British Columbia, Limited Liability.

NOTICE

The annual general meeting of the stockholders of the company will be held at the company's office, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 4th day of October next, at 11 a.m.

CHAS. E. POOLEY,
Secretary.

Dated at Victoria, 29th August, 1893.
a29-td

In the Matter of the Estate of Disher & Campbell, of 81 Douglas Street, Victoria, Grocers.

Take notice that the trustees of this estate have granted and assigned all the estate and effects of the above named Disher & Campbell to Daniel Campbell and he is authorised to collect all book debts due and owing to the late firm of Disher & Campbell.

And further take notice that all persons having claims against the said estate must forward and deliver full particulars of claim duly verified to the trustees, Charles Fox Todd and Joseph Clearihue of Victoria on or before the 1st day of December, 1893. After the 1st day of December, 1893, the trustees will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.

Dated 11th September, 1893.

S. PERRY MILLS,
Solicitor for the Trustees,
Victoria.

s11-1m

3 BARGAINS 3

1. House---
All conveniences; two lots; fruit trees; good garden; a beautiful place, well situated; will rent for $300.
Price, $3,250.

2. One Acre---
One of the finest sites in or about Victoria; convenient, with magnificent view; good garden.
Only $1,500.

3. The Best Lot at Oak Bay.

ENQUIRE OF 9 TROUNCE AVE. 9
OR..... 30 BROAD STREET 30

HOW THE TARIFF APPLIES

An Official Analysis of the Returns of Imported Goods.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST BRITAIN

The N. P. Exacts Heavy Tolls From the People in the Interests of the Combines and Monopolies—The Effect of Specific Duties.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, Sept. 21.—The customs department has prepared an analysis of the returns of goods imported into the Dominion in the fiscal year 1891-92. From this return an idea of how the people are robbed through the agency of specific duties or specific and ad valorem combined. If the specific or mixed duties are reduced to an ad valorem basis on all goods imported during the year named the fact will not only become patent that it imposes burdensome taxes but it also discriminates against British goods when put in practical operation. Why it does so is easily explained. The specific duty falls heaviest on the lower priced article and Britain makes cheaper goods than the United States. For instance, take to be paid on British and American iron The average cost of British iron is $1.38 per cwt. while the cost of that imported from the United States was $2.26 per cwt. But the duty of $13 per ton had to be paid on British an dAmerican iron alike, the result being that the ad valorem rate on the British article was 47 per cent. while on the American it was only 27 per cent.. Thus the Foster tariff discriminates against imports from the mother country. But more objectionable even than this "loyal" discrimination is the wholesale robbery which the specific duty system permits combinesters to perpetrate. The protected manufacturer exacts every cent that he can from Canadian consumers; his powers of extortion being limited only by the rates at which importation can be profitably engaged in by rivals.

A careful perusal of the figures given below will show anyone how the people are plundered to keep up the combines and monopolists over which Mr. Foster is so careful. If the people are anxious that this should not only be continued but improved upon they will decide to vote for the government when the time comes; but if not then they will support those who want protection wiped out as speedily as possible.

The following statement compiled from the official returns disclose the actual ad valorem rates of duty paid last year in cases where specific or mixed specific and ad valorem duties are imposed:

Cotton shirts, from G. Brit'n (per c.)	48
do from U. S.	44
do from other countries	41
Cotton stockings from G. B.	42
" " from U. S.	41
" " from other countries	33
Wincey from G. B.	58 3-4
Cuffs from G. B.	62 1-2
" U. States	48 1-8
" other countries	60 1-8
Linen shirts	41
Glass bottles	38 1-2
Waterproof clothing	34
2 and 3 pronged forks	52 1-2
4 and 6 pronged forks, G. B.	53 1-2
" " U. S.	52
Hoes from Great Britain	52
" " U. S.	47
Garden rakes	50 1-2
Scythes from Great Britain	49 1-2
" " U. S.	48 1-2
Spades and shovels from G. B.	44 1-2
" " U. S.	42 1-2
Axes from Great Britain	61
" " U. States	44 1-8
Bar iron from G. Britain	38 3-4
" " U. States	27 1-2
Boiler iron from G. Britain	41
" " U. States	23 1-2
Cast iron vessels from G. Britain	32
" " " U. S.	30
Cast iron pipe from G. B.	52
Cast iron pipe from U. States	43 3-4
Cut tacks and brads from G. B.	133 1-2
" " " U. S.	42
" " over 16 oz. per m. G.B.	43 3-4
" " " " U. S.	30 1-2
Fire engines, average	35
Forgings of iron and steel, G. B.	37
" " " U. S.	35
Hoop or band iron from G. B.	47
" " " U. S.	28 1-2
Iron in slabs, blooms, etc., G.B.	53
" " " U. S.	42
Iron bridges from G. B.	42
" " " U. S.	37
Pig and scrap iron, G. B.	34
" " " U. S.	26 1-2
Iron rivets or bolts from G. B.	64
" " " U. S.	42
Sewing machines from G. B.	38
" " " U. S.	33 1-2
Nails and spikes, average	40
Railway fish plates, G. B.	41
" " " U. S.	30 1-2
Rolled iron or steel angles, G. B.	45 3-4
" " " U. S.	29 3-4
Iron or steel screws, G. B.	64
" " " U. S.	37
Skates from G. B. and U. S.	48
" " Germany	62
Wrought iron tubes, G. B. and U. S.	50
Wire fencing (barbed) from G. B.	40
" " " U. S.	48
" " (Buckthorn) from U. S.	31
" " Germany	45
Wrought iron or steel nuts, bolts, G.B.	55
" " " " U.S.	41
Steel ingots, slabs, etc., G. B.	39
" " " U. S.	25
Chopping axes	33
Picks, sledges, etc., G. B.	36 1-2
" " U. S.	38
Stereotype plates, average rate	119
Plated cutlery from G. B.	50 1-4
" " U. S.	45 3-4
Lead pipe from G. B.	46
" U. S.	38
Lead shot from G. B.	40
" U. S.	20
Show cases from G. B.	76
" U. S.	52
Blankets from G. B.	55
" U. S.	37
" other countries	31
Cashmeres from G. B.	34
" United States	26
Cloths from G. B.	33
" U. S.	28
" Germany	32
Coatings from G. B.	30
" U. S.	27
" other countries	29
Meltons from G. B.	38
Tweeds, G. B. and U. S.	32
Felt cloth from G. B.	30
" U. S.	29
Horse-collar cloth, G. B.	41
Flannels from G. B.	34
" U. S.	31
Woolen socks from G. B.	30
" " U. S.	28
" " Germany	41
Knitting yarn G. B. and U. S.	33
Knitting yarn from Germany	35
Woolen cloaks from G. B.	30
" " U. S.	29
Coats, vests, etc., from G. B.	34
" " U. S.	30
Shirts, drawers, etc., from G. B.	38
" " U. S.	32
Horse clothing, shaped, G. B.	42
" " U. S.	33
All other clothing, G. B.	32
" " U. S.	29
Woollen carpets, G. B.	37
" U. S.	38
" other countries	34
Vinegar from Great Britain	65
" U. States	61
" France	81

This is the tariff that Sir John Thompson says he will stick to, popular or unpopular.

SLABTOWN.

Tarte and Ouimet.

The dispute at present going on between the Hon. Mr. Ouimet, of the Ottawa government, and Mr. Tarte, M.P., is growing not only very personal, but very spicy, says a Quebec dispatch. In the Electeur here Mr. Tarte lashes Mr. Ouimet unmercifully for his cowardice as Colonel of the 65th battalion during the Northwest campaign, and replying to the latter's charge that he (Tarte) was ashamed of his father's name, because he no longer bore it, he demands who told him that his father's name was Cauchon and that he had changed it to Tarte. The member for L'Islet declares that the whole story is an absurd fabrication and that he has no reason to blush for his father's name or the modest history of his family. As for the minister's insinuation that he is a greedy, unscrupulous self-seeker, with an inordinate thirst for money, Mr. Tarte points out that, far from having profited by his connection with politics, he has lost all he ever made in journalism, and that today he is a ruined man through the independent stand he has taken against the powers that be. But the most significant declaration he makes is that no effort was spared by the Ottawa ministers and their friends to induce him to abandon his demand for an inquiry into the McGreevy-Langevin scandal. His silence, he says, would have been worth $100,000 then to Sir Hector and his accomplices, who were robbing the country of millions, and he could have had the money if he had been the self-seeker and the Judas Mr. Ouimet now tries to represent him to be to those who do not know him. But instead of doing so he kept straight ahead, and he adds that, without awakening the dead, whom he loved, it is permissible for him to recall now what Sir John Macdonald said to him in the beginning of the session of 1891:

"Tarte, you kept your word like a man."

This was in answer to what he had whispered into Sir John's ear:

"Bah, don't have any anxiety, we will stop Tarte."

And his (Tarte's) reply to Sir John had been:

"I will prove to you that all the French-Canadians are not for sale."

As a contrast to his own poverty, the member for L'Islet points out that, in all the party divisions of the plunder, Mr. Ouimet has never gone away empty-handed. As crown attorney of the Montreal district he bagged in the neighborhood of $4,000 a year for a number of years. As speaker of the house he raked in $4,000 a year also, besides his sessional indemnity, while at present as minister he pockets $7,000 a year in addition to the same indemnity and other perquisites. Altogether, his present annual and present revenue must be about $25,000 a year, of which about $12,000 only comes from those who had, he says, the amiability to be born before him, meaning his parents. In conclusion, to show that Mr. Ouimet's present attempts to asperse and depreciate him in the public estimation are dictated by a spirit of vengeance, the member for L'Islet openly declares that he had only to express his wish to become a colleague of the minister of public works and that wish would have been gratified at the price of his silence, and that, in the course of last session, Mr. Ouimet approached him and asked if a friendly arrangement of some kind was not possible, his reply being in the negative, and that the French Conservatives would be soon obliged to follow in the same footsteps, as the Tories of Ontario would become more fanatical and intolerant. And he then adds, addressing Mr. Ouimet:

"I much prefer my poverty to your wealth. I have at least preserved my own self-respect and esteem, while you are ever haunted by the memory of your cowardice, which follows you like your shadow."

Emin Pasha's Daughter.

When it seemed no longer possible to hope for the safety of Emin Pasha, the first thought in the minds of many people must have been: "What has become of little Farida?" This was Emin's little daughter, and she was idolized by her father and accompanied him in all his journeys.

While Emin was governor of the Equatorial province of Egypt he took unto himself as wife a beautiful Abyssinian woman. He was a devoted husband and his wife was worthy of his affection. She was a woman of gentle nature and of superior position in her own country, and she and the famous governor lived happily together.

Two children were born to them, a boy and a girl. The boy died soon after he was born and, to the great grief of Emin, the mother died soon after giving birth to the little girl. When Emin welcomed Stanley and his relief expedition on the shores of Albert Nyanza, Farida was about four years old. One of the best and smartest of the hundreds of the Egyptian women in the province was her nurse and guardian, but all the time that Emin could spare from public affairs and scientific pursuits was given to his little girl. Though she was living in the depths of Africa, there are many little girls in civilized lands who might well envy some of the educational advantages of Farida for her father was a man of rare qualities and much learning, and Farida benefited by them when a little older, as far as a child could.

Mr. Mountenay-Jephson, who lived long with Emin before they went to the coast, says that Emin was very much devoted to the child, and was still feeling deeply his wife's death. "The little Farida is all that is left to me in the world," Emin said. Jephson says that Farida was a very pretty little girl, not darker in complexion than her father, and greatly resembling him. She lived in a large, comfortable, and nicely kept hut, surrounded by a pretty farden, in which there were many orange and custard apple trees in full bearing.

Farida was a happy and contented little girl as long as her father had no great troubles to bear him down. But the day soon came when rebels arose in the province, and they finally took Emin prisoner, and for weeks they debated the question what they should do with him. It was in those troublous days, when the the governor was not permitted to send any word to his little daughter, that the poor child went to see Jephson, accompanied by her nurse.

"Why have you not brought my Baba to see me?" she said, in her childish distress. She knew that something was wrong, but could not understand what it was.

A few days later, Jephson, who had been released by the rebels on parole, was about to return down the Nile to the place where Emin was imprisoned, and Farida came to say good-bye to him. Taking a necklace of beads from her neck she gave them to Jephson.

"Take them to my Baba," she said. "They tell Farida that bad men down in Dufile do not give my Baba much to eat. Tell him to take these beads and buy chickens with them."

"Poor little thing!" says Jephson. "What European child, 4 years old, would have thought of such a thing?"

Emin asked Jephson later if anything happened to him to take care of Farida. In the end, however, a part of the rebels relented, and Emin was released, and soon after, with a small part of his followers, he started with Stanley for the coast. A hammock was extemporized out of two blankets, which were slung on a large, light bamboo, and carried by two men. In this conveyance the child was carried all the way to the coast. While Emin was preparing to start he wrote a letter to Jephson, in which he said:

"I am greatly obliged for your kind remembrance of my girl. She is, of course, here, and kisses your hand."

"Two of the most respectable Zanzibari chiefs," says Jephson, "had the honor of conveying Emin's daughter in a hammock to the coast, and several armed porters were detailed to help his servants to carry his luggage."

After Emin had began to recover from the effects of his serious accident at Bagamoyo, Jephson went to the hospital to bid him good-bye. "We sat and talked," he says, "over the experiences we had passed through together, of his future and of that of the little Farida. Emin said he had decided to remain in Africa and that he would keep his daughter with him. He would like to educate her in Germany, he said, but nothing would induce him to part with her. There was time enough yet for her education, and, meanwhile, he could superintend its early stages himself."

So when Emin once more set his face towards the great lakes the little girl went with him; and, indeed, it would have broken her heart to have been left behind. Central Africa was the only home she had ever known, and her father though too overwhelmed with cares to give all the time he would have liked to his child, yet filled the most of her world. Emin took the little girl to Bukoba, the station he founded on Victoria Nyanza. Did Emin leave Farida behind when he started on that last fatal expedition? There may be persons in Europe who know, but the facts have certainly not been published. If Emin left her at Bukoba, it was the first time in her life that he voluntarily separated himself from her. If he took her with him, no one can tell what her fate has been. She may have been killed with her ill-fated father, and the rest of the caravan, or her life may have been spared, so that some day she might grace the harem of one of the Arab murderers. Perhaps her fate will never be known. If Farida is alive today she is about 9 years old.

A Ranchero

In the Platte Valley, in referring to his isolated life, said: "Oh, you see, stranger, I'll make a big stake here after a while, and the climate is perfect. My family are all well, except in wild-plum season, when the youngsters git all tied up with cramps, and diarrhoea, and cholera morbus and sich like, but I kin knock all sich complaints higher'n a kite with Perry Davis' Pain Killer. I tell you it beats the world for complaints of the stomach, and there ain't a ranchero in the valley that hain't got half a dozen bottles lying around ready for emergencies."

PRIZE MEDALS IN COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD.

That Wedding Present

You are thinking of giving is causing you a deal of trouble. It is difficult to choose something at once elegant and useful. Let us suggest for you. One of the nicest presents for a young couple just setting us housekeeping is a set of

Eddy's Indurated Fibre Ware

Consisting of Pails, Tubs, Wash Basins, Bread Pans, &c., &c. This is a present that will last and keep the donor in remembrance, besides being a constant source of delight to the happy recipient. The Lightest, Tightest, Neatest, Sweetest and Most Durable Ware made.

Sold Everywhere.

Manufactured in Canada Solely by

The E. B. Eddy Co.,
HULL, CANADA.

The Weekly Times

The Weekly edition of the TIMES is a 16-page paper; containing all the news of the week, general, provincial and city. It is the only independent political paper in British Columbia, and has a very large circulation within the province.

Subscription, $2 per annum in advance; postage in addition to foreign countries

Address,

THE TIMES P. & P. CO.,
Victoria, B. C.

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 18

To Take Effect at 8.00 a.m. on Monday, May 1st, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND. No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 3 Passenger Friday, Saturday & Sunday.	STATIONS.	NORTH BOUND. No. 2 Passenger Daily.	No. 4 Passenger Friday, Saturday & Sunday.	Miles from Wellington.
Ar. 12.30 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	WELLINGTON	Dp. Ar. 8.00 a.m.	8.00 p.m.	
12.40	4.10	Extension	7.50	7.50	4.48
12.50	4.20	Cedar Hill	7.40	7.40	6.57
1.00	4.30	Mt. Tolmie	7.30	7.30	8.15
1.10	4.40	Victoria West	7.20	7.20	9.00
1.15	4.45	Esquimalt	7.15	7.15	9.45
1.25	4.55	Colwood	7.05	7.05	10.30
1.35	5.05	Metchosin	6.55	6.55	11.15
1.45	5.15	Rocky Point	6.45	6.45	12.00
1.57	5.27	Sooke Road	6.33	6.33	12.45
2.07	5.37	Leechtown	6.23	6.23	1.30
2.17	5.47	Jordan River	6.13	6.13	2.15
2.27	5.57	Muir Creek	6.03	6.03	3.00
2.37	6.07	China Beach	5.53	5.53	3.45
2.47	6.17	Port Renfrew	5.43	5.43	4.30
3.00	6.30	Gordon River	5.30	5.30	5.45
3.15	6.45	Cowichan Lake	5.15	5.15	6.30
3.30	7.00	Lake Cowichan	5.00	5.00	7.15
3.45	7.15	Youbou	4.45	4.45	8.00
4.00	7.30	Duncans	4.30	4.30	8.45
4.15	7.45	Cobble Hill	4.15	4.15	9.30
4.25	7.55	Shawnigan Lake	4.05	4.05	10.15
4.35	8.05	Goldstream	3.55	3.55	11.00
4.45	8.15	Malahat Siding	3.45	3.45	11.45
4.55	8.25	Shawnigan	3.35	3.35	12.30
5.05	8.35	Mapleguard	3.25	3.25	1.15
5.15	8.45	Koksilah	3.15	3.15	2.00
5.25	8.55	Duncans	3.05	3.05	2.45
5.35	9.05	Chemainus	2.55	2.55	3.30
5.55	9.25	Oyster Bay	2.35	2.35	5.15
Dp. 6.10 p.m.	9.40	NANAIMO	Ar. 2.20 p.m.	2.20 p.m.	6.30
		NANAIMO	Dp.		73
		Miles from Victoria.			

ON FRIDAYS, SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Sunday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. E. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,
(LIMITED).

TIME TABLE NO. 21,
Taking effect August 22nd, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2:30 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 15:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 3 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification. JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails
FROM OUTER WHARF AT 12 A.M.

Umatilla - - - Oct. 22

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

The Great Overland Route

QUICKEST AND SHORTEST

To All Points East and South.

UNSURPASSED SCENERY ROADBED EQUIPMENT.

No dust, through Pullman Cars and elegant Tourist Cars on all trains.

Special Through Rates

To and from any part of Europe by all transatlantic lines.

Intending travellers should take advantage of the very low rates offered by the C.P.R. to eastern points.

Banff National Park Excursion Tickets

Good for 60 days to Banff and return during summer months,

ONLY $30.00

Grand fishing and shooting, Okanagan Lake, Kootenay. Steamer "Aberdeen" running from Okanagan Landing to Penticton Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

For further particulars apply to
G. L. COURTNEY, Agent C.P.R., Cor. Government and Fort streets.
GEO. McL. BROWN, Dist. Passenger Agent, Vancouver.

— THE —

Northern Pacific RAILROAD

Is the line to take

TO ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH.

It is the Dining Car Route.

It runs Two Through Vestibuled Trains

Every day in the year to St. Paul and Chicago (in charge of cafe) composed of

DINING CARS, unsurpassed,

PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM SLEEPERS, of latest equipment,

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS, both that can be recommended, and in which accommodations are free to holders of First or Second-class Tickets, and

— ELEGANT DAY COACHES —

A Continuous Line connecting with all lines affording direct and uninterrupted service.

Pullman Sleeper reservation can be secured in advance through any agent of the road.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and from all points in America, England and Europe, can be purchased at any Ticket Office of this Company.

Full information concerning rates, time of trains, routes and other details furnished on application to any agent.

Puget Sound and Alaska Division.

SPEED 18 knots	Victoria Route. S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."				TONNAGE 1117
8 00 am	Lv	24	...Tacoma...	110	Ar 5 15 am
10 15 am	Lv	25	...Seattle...	92	Lv 3 00 am
1 30 pm	Lv	72	Pt. Townsend	38	Lv 11 45 pm
4 30 pm	Ar	110	...Victoria!...	24	Lv 8 30 pm

Port Townsend Mail Route.

	Lv	M		A		
11 00 pm	Lv	25	...Seattle....	58	Ar	v. pm
12 30 am	Lv	39	Port Madison	47	Lv	2 10 pm
	Lv	45	...Kingston...	41	Lv	
2 00 am	Lv	49	Port Gamble.	21	Lv	11 00 am
4 00 am	Lv	73	Port Ludlow	13	Lv	10 00 am
6 00 am	Ar	85	Pt. Townsend	M	Lv	8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Sunday.
‡ Daily except Monday.
† Daily except Monday.

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Freight and Passenger Agent, Victoria B. C.

A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, Washington, Portland.

QUICK TIME!!!

TO SAN FRANCISCO

AND

ALL POINTS IN CALIFORNIA,

Via the Mt Shasta Route of the

Southern Pacific Company

The Great Highway through California to all points East and South.

Grand Scenic Route of the Pacific Coast

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars

Attached to EXPRESS TRAINS, affording superior accommodations for SECOND-CLASS Passengers.

For rates, tickets, sleeping car reservations, etc., call upon or address

TEOS A. GRAHAM, Dist. Pass. Agent, No. 1105 Pacific Ave., Tacoma, Wash.
E. P. ROGERS, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER

JOAN

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria.....Tuesday } 8 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, } 8 a.m.
Comox for Valdez Island every alternate Thursday at.....} 8 a.m.
Returning same day
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, } 8 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, } 8 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria, at the Store street.

THE OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

HONOLULU, by O. S. S. CO. ONLY SEVEN DAYS!

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot Folsom street,

For Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney without change

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer

Mariposa.....Thursday, 19th Oct., at 2 p.m.

Or immediately on arrival of the Eastern mails

FOR HONOLULU

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Saturday, September 30, 1893, 2 p.m.

For freight or passage apply at office, 327 Market street, San Francisco.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., General Agents.

Great Northern Railway

Passengers for Chicago, Duluth, West Superior, Milwaukee, St. Louis and the East, should travel by this route.

Leave Victoria daily at 8:30 p.m. for Spokane, St. Paul, Minneapolis and the East.

This trans-continental line runs Buffet cars, containing bath room, barber shop, easy chairs, observation windows, library, writing and card tables, smoking rooms, etc., first-class coaches, and free tourist sleepers.

Through Palace sleeping cars between Seattle and Chicago.

Direct connections made at Wenatchee with steamers to and from Lake Chelan and the Okanogan country. At Bonner's Ferry with steamers from Kaslo, Ainsworth, Nelson, and other points in the Kootenai mining district. At Jennings with steamer for Fort Steele. At Shelby Junction and Havre for Great Falls, Helena and Butte.

Crosses the Cascade and Rocky mountains in daylight. Fine scenery and a line free from dust.

For information, or publications, apply to

C. A. HATTHAY, General Agent, Adelphi Block, Government street, next to Post office.

F. I. WHITNEY, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn.

Boys' and Men's.... Winter Suits and Overcoats

Splendid Assortment to Select from.

Eastern Tailor Made Suits and Overcoats to Measure.
Fit and Finish Guaranteed.
New Fall Samples Just to Hand. . . . . .

B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Clothiers, Hatters and General Outfitters,
97 Johnson Street,
VICTORIA, B.C.

AMONG THE MOUNTAINS

The Glories of the Rockies as Seen From the Railway Train.

NATURE'S GIGANTIC PANORAMA

Exhilaration in the Mountain Air—The Contrast With the Dead Travel of the Prairie Scenes That the Beholder Would Keep in Mind.

Passing through "The Gap" we see to our left two prominent peaks, Wind mountain and Pigeon mountain. So high are they and so massive that in their giant sides are huge caves and recesses where the light never penetrates and within which a mountain of ordinary size might be tucked away comfortably out of sight. At Canmore we take on an observation car, which is a wonderful improvement. We can now see on all sides at once, and although we find it an embarassment of riches, it is comforting to think we are missing nothing. Behind the overhanging peak of Rundle are the Banff Hot Springs. From the rear of the car beauty and wonderful grandeur crowd upon us in ever-varying changes, like the vanishing views of a panorama; and that is truly what they are—the grandest dissolving views that nature ever painted and which she now showers upon us with queenly prodigality. The grade grows rapidly steeper. Great forests surround us, through which we catch glimpses of mountains whose tops we cannot see—they are in the clouds. At Banff are conveyances of all kinds to take passengers to the Springs. It looks inviting, we'd like to go, but it must not be, and we find the station itself and the view which surrounds us interesting. Cascade mountain towers above us to the north, and eastward are Mounts Inglismaldie and Peechee. Leaving Banff, right below us under the wooded rim of Squaw mountain lie the Vermilion lakes like clear crystals in a setting of emerald. Passing Cascade and Eldon, Vermilion Pass opens up a way for the Vermilion river to lead its waters onward to the Kootenay. Beyond Laggan we see our first glacier, a wide river of ice running back and losing itself among chrome-colored cliffs. At Stephen we are at the summit of the Rockies—here the Atlantic and the Pacific divide their tribute. As we look westward our hearts are full of a nameless joy—the treeless plains and dreary deserts of discontent are left far, far behind; it is our own grand country that lies before, and beyond that is the sea. I wouldn't live on one of those bald prairies for the rest of my life for any proffered consideration.

It seems almost sacrilege to go whistling and screaming, awaking the echoes through these rocky fastnesses and sunless canons. The engines which looked so powerful and imposing when at rest in the station now seem puny and impertinent against these massive backgrounds of a continent's back bone. Our course now is downwards and the view before us is almost awful in its magnificence. We never in our wildest flights imagined aught like this above us and below and on all sides mountains are piled on mountains; rock, pinnacle and glittering turret seem to crowd together and forbid our further progress. The Kicking Horse river lies below and the train clings to its narrow vantage-ground in a little niche cut for it from the mountain's huge side. Incessantly we climb short grades, only to slip down longer ones—down, down we go and seem to be in mid-air, so lightly do we touch the track. Without warning we dive into dark tunnels to come to light again gasping for breath on the bare sides of a giant mountain. It is invigorating; there is something in this rare, dry mountain air that causes the blood to course swifter through the veins and the flush to come and go on the cheek; that makes eye sparkle brightly and every nerve thrill in sympathy. At Field we stop for dinner, and looking round the cheery dining-room the bright animation which characterized our car company marked them out individually from the resident guests. Ahead of us at Golden is the Columbia, which we follow down to Donald. It is a very narrow gorge that we traverse; our train is truly "a pigmy among giants." The greatest giant of the many being Mount Macdonald, which rises in sheer perpendicular height above us almost a mile and a half into the blue heavens. We can't look upward without feeling dizzy, our breath comes and goes in short gasps as we try to realize where we really are—it is all so startling. At Rogers' Pass can be seen glaciers galore—we can't count them; can only be impressed by a sense of their wonderfully clear green coloring, and off we are whisled, and they form part of the great rolled-up scroll of the wonderland we have passed. Will we ever come this way again? Who knows? We strive to miss nothing, to drink into our soul's soul the glories that crowd upon us, so that, to quote Caedmon, "ruminating over them" we may live these moments once again. Such a wealth of coloring crowns and clothes the mountains; there is such a wondrous play of light and shadow on their sides that we will have no trouble in conjuring up the scene once more; the difficulty would be to forget it. A verse of Longfellow's comes to my mind and will not be put away:

If thou art worn and hard beset
With sorrows that thou wouldst forget,
If thou wouldst read a lesson that will keep
Thy heart from fainting—and thy soul from sleep—
Go to the woods and hills!

A. D. CAMERON.

Death at Mecca.

The annual pilgrimages to Mecca, which are one of the most prominent features of Mohammedanism, do more to weaken than to strengthen the cause of Islam. The enthusiasm which they excite among the followers of the prophet does not offset the terror which which the does not offset the terror with which the inhabitants of the countries to which the pilgrims return are filled when cholera destroys a large part of the luckless sealots who go to Arabia, and goes home with them to slaughter greater multitudes. Fully one-half of the pilgrims are thus slain. A late Tunis dispatch stated that of 9000 pilgrims who had in a body visited Mecca, one half of them were stricken by the dread disease or lost their lives in or about the sacred city, and of the 700 Turkish soldiers sent out to bury the dead and assist the living, 500 fell victims to the disease. When we look back at the past history of Mecca pilgrimages we are confronted with terrible stories of decimation of the ranks of processions by cholera. One of the worst seasons was in 1878, when the mortality was frightful. But in the summer of 1891 it is said that the mortality among the pilgrims was unprecedented. The authorities, who are usually very conservative in their estimates, said that 11,000 had died of cholera.

HOPS AND FRUIT.

Expert Opinion on Their Culture in British Columbia.

Professor Saunders of the experimental farms has presented the following report to his department on hop raising and fruit growing in British Columbia:

"At the experimental farm at Agassiz," he says, "there are some very fine crops of plums on trees three years planted. The orchards there have been very much enlarged during the past year, and the number of varieties of fruit now under test is over 1,100. These tests are being carried on in the valley land and also the bench land upon the sides of the mountains, where 500 fruit tress are put at heights ranging from 100 feet to 800 feet above the level valley. These are doing remarkably well, and have made a strong growth. Judging from the dates of putting in and the general character of the growth, it would appear that the trees and shrubs on the higher land bud earlier and the fruit will probably ripen earlier than those in the valley, although sufficient experience has not yet been had to make this very positive. There is so much land in British Columbia of this character on the mountain sides which is unfit for general agricultural work that the success of the experiment has awakened much interest among the fruit growers of the province.

"Good progress has also been made in the forestry work, especially in the planting of hardwood timbers. During last winter the department of the interior transferred to the experimental farm 800 acres of additional land for this special work. During the spring over 3,000 young trees were planted on the hillsides, mainly black walnut, ash, hickory, cherry, and other valuable hardwood timber trees of the east. As the forests of British Columbia contain very little hardwood, the results of these tests are looked forward to with much interest.

"Hop growing is also fast becoming an important industry in that section. After visiting the hop yards at Agassiz and in the neighborhood, a journey was made to the familiar hop districts of Washington state, especially those at Puyallup, White River Valley and Kent, where a very large acreage is being devoted to this purpose. We also visited the hop yards in the drier districts of Washington state, notably North Yakima. This section of country a few years ago produced nothing but sage brush, but by irrigation the land has been made to produce large crops of hops and fruit. The hops in both these localities are fine and the crops are heavy. Comparing them with those seen at Agassiz and in the drier districts of British Columbia and Spence's Bridge, I am of opinion that hops can be grown quite as fine in quality and as good in every respect in corresponding localities in British Columbia as they can in the state of Washington. This opens up an excellent field for the employment of capital and labor in that province.

"It is my intention to report at length as the result of my trip either by special bulletin or in my annual report, in which full information of the details gained will be set forth. Next spring we will start a hop plantation at the Agassiz farm, British Columbia, planting all the best varieties to see what will be best adapted for the country."

How the Apple Tarts Went.

Meyer, the confectioner, stood behind his counter and gazed sadly at the huge pile of apple tarts which were beginning to grow stale, for during the last few days business had been unaccountably slack. Suddenly he bethought himself of a plan. Sitting down to his desk he wrote out the following advertisement and sent it to the newspaper office:

"Genuine Offer of Marriage—A young man of agreeable exterior and ample means desires to form the acquaintance of a lady with a view to making her his partner for life. Beauty and wealth are not so much an object as a good character and an amiable disposition. Young ladies who may feel inclined to cast in their lot with him are hereby requested to call at Herr Meyer's confectionery store to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, and as a means of recognition to eat an apple tart."

A few minutes after 3 the whole stock of apple tarts was cleared out.—Sheffield Telegraph.

For Measuring Cloth.

One of the most convenient devices lately introduced is a machine for measuring cloth, whether cotton or woollen; an apparatus which not only takes the length of a piece of cloth, but also records it, yard by yard, on the margin, one of the chief advantages of the mechanism being that the operation of measuring never requires to be repeated. That is, the retailer finds the piece he buys marked on the wrong side of the selvage through its entire length, and he has only to unfold the last yard to see if the length corresponds with the invoice, and at any subsequent time it may be seen at a glance how much there is left. Thus, the whole trouble involved in remeasuring is done away with, and also the liability of making mistakes in cutting lengths to supply customers' needs. The cloth is not damaged in any manner. Many classes of goods, such as silks, are woven with a selvage that has to be cut off before they are made up, while for others an ink is used for marking the figures that can be removed as easily and completely as the tailor's chalk from a coat. This useful machine can be driven either by hand or by power.

Don't wait till you're down sick. If your tongue is coated get a box of Ecclay's Liver Lozenges at once. 25c. a box at druggists.

JUST OUT!
HAVE YOU SEEN IT?
THE BIG BOTTLE
PAIN-KILLER
DOUBLE THE QUANTITY OF OLD SIZE.

Old Popular 25c. Price.

Hundreds of thousands of smokers are now using MASTIFF Plug Cut, preferring it to all other tobaccos.

It is pretty safe to venture a trial on such precedents. Suppose you try a package and ascertain the cause of its popularity.

J. B. PAGE TOBACCO CO.,
Richmond, Va., and Montreal

VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MILL
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

VICTORIA OPTICAL CO.,
The Leading Opticians. 100 Government St.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.

A. HYAMS - - Manager

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land; forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced. Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time. Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, 6 Third street, Victoria. 5m29

Maternity Home
(LATE SAMARITAN)
Removed to larger premises, at 10 Blanchard corner of Rae Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Plummerfelt, Gorge Road.

INFORMATION FURNISHED ABOUT THE KOOTENAY COUNTRY

The publishers of THE MINER will answer any inquiries in regard to the general outlook and future prospects of the Kootenay Country to subscribers. If you want to start in business in any of the cities, they will advise you about the population and the prospects for any particular or general line of trade.

The subscription price of THE MINER, a 12 page weekly journal, is $2.00 per year. It is the oldest established paper in the district.

THE MINER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.
NELSON, B.C.
(Mention this paper.)

COAL

The New Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Co., Ltd.
(FORMERLY THE VANCOUVER COAL CO.)
ARE THE LARGEST COAL PRODUCERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE NANAIMO COAL
(Used Principally for Gas and Domestic Purposes.)

THE SOUTH FIELD COAL
(Steam Fuel.)

THE NEW WELLINGTON COAL
House and Steam Coal, are mined by this Company only.

The "NANAIMO" COAL gives a large percentage of Gas, high illuminating power unequalled by any other bituminous Gas Coal in the world, and a superior quality of Coke.

The "SOUTH FIELD" COAL is now used by all the leading Steamship Lines on the Pacific.

The "NEW WELLINGTON" COAL, which was introduced early in the present year, has already become a favorite, especially for domestic purposes. It is a clean, hard coal; makes a bright and cheerful fire, and its lasting qualities make it the most economical fuel in the market.

The several Mines of the Company are connected with their Wharves at Nanaimo and Departure Bay, where ships of the largest tonnage are loaded at all states of the tide. Special dispatch is given to Mail and Ocean Steamers.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS,
Superintendent

THE VICTORIA LITHOGRAPH CO.

The Victoria Lithograph Co.

Upstairs, Corner of Government and Yates Streets,
VICTORIA, B.C.

ALL CLASSES OF LITHOGRAPHED WORK

Maps, Cheques, Drafts,
Bill Heads, Letter Heads,
Note Heads, Labels,
Wedding & Visiting Cards,

Fine Colored Work a Specialty.

VISITING CARDS
Printed from Copper Plates and Stone.

PORTRAITS
Enlarged from small photographs in the best style of the lithographer's Art.

SOME of our Victoria Merchants still send orders to Toronto and other Eastern Cities, in the mistaken notion that they can get it done cheaper. They of course know they cannot get it done better than in Victoria. We are prepared to do the work at Toronto Prices, if orders of the same size are given to us as are given to Toronto houses.

Call and see samples of our work before placing your orders with drummers.

Keep the Money In the Country.

Orders may be left at the TIMES Office.

VICTORIA LITHOGRAPH CO.,
W. R. GREECH, Manager.

THE LONDON & CANADIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LT'D

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK $500,000 (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO $1,000,000)

This Company having its Head Office in Victoria, is prepared to do a conservative business throughout the Province; and can accept risks, settle losses, etc., without reference elsewhere. Its business is already greater than any other Fire Insurance Company for the Province alone. FOR THE SECURITY OF THE INSURED it has deposited with the Provincial Government $20,000, and reinsures two-thirds of every Policy issued. Its funds are invested in this country, and it therefore deserves the patronage of British Columbians.

BRANCHES---Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Chilliwack and Vernon.

GENERAL AGENTS---THE BRITISH COLUMBIA LAND AND INVESTMENT AGENCY, LIMITED, VICTORIA, B. C. au26-1m

HARVEST FESTIVALS.

Congregations of the Episcopal Churches Decorating for the Occasion.

One of the events of the year took place in St. Mark's church last evening, when the series of harvest festivals held at this season were initiated auspiciously. The ritual, indeed, was of the humblest kind, as neither incense nor vestments have yet been introduced, "though," it is said, "they are coming next year." Otherwise the altar looked truly magnificent with its eight massive brass candlesticks a blaze of light and six vases a mass of choice white flowers, each side being banked up with ferns and chrysanthemums in relief to the golden curtains behind. The altar rails were decorated by Miss Grace Godson with grain in festoons, bunches of grapes and flowers appearing at intervals. The screen was the special work of Mrs. Bellamy, whose advice and labor on these occasions are indispensable; and it was "something to see." Grain lined the contours of this elegant structure of Mr. Keith's, and immediately in front of the grain trailed masses of vines with bunches of black and white grapes hung alternately.

Below were placed every kind of vegetable grown in the fertile Cloverdale district, besides corn and oranges in profusion. Two beautiful designs of barley and other grains, made by Thomas Coulbeck, people's warden, hung on the pulpit under the lectern, the other portions of this work being done by Mrs. Lister, Mrs. Harris and Miss Harris, who labored most assiduously. The choir stalls, decorated with sheaves of grain and festoons of grain and flowers, with a base of vegetables, were the work of Miss Hannah Maynard and Miss Kate Bellamy. Over the north door were arranged two big horns filled with every kind of produce, typical of the horns of plenty, besides representing that other branch of our country industry, grazing. This was the work of Mr. Coulbeck. The windows were al done with sunflowers and Indian corn, with a profusion of vegetables. Besides the ladies mentioned as assisting, the names of the Misses Arden, Mrs. George Bellamy and Ed. Bellamy must not be omitted. Pot plants were kindly lent by George H. Maynard, Mrs. George Bellamy and Mrs. Webb.

The music must not be forgotten. The full choir of St. Mark's of twelve boys, four ladies and seven men, led by John Godson, being assisted by five gentlemen from town, two cornets (W. Harris and Master W. Maynard), who are in the choir, and violin (Mr. Collins, of the Royal Arthur). Master Raymond Hookway presided most acceptably at the organ, and one of the brightest and and heartiest services was the result, every note betokening thanksgiving. The Rev. Canon Beanlands preached from the text, "Give us this day our daily bread," and the Ven. Archdeacon Scriven sang the service and gave the benediction, the Revs. S. C. Scholefield and B. J. Lipscombe reading the lessons. The decorations remain up till after next Sunday, when the services will be repeated.

The congregations of the Episcopal churches of the city are preparing for the annual harvest festivals, which will be held during the next two weeks.

To-morrow evening the congregation of Christ Church Cathedral will hold their annual harvest festival. The ladies are now busy decorating the edifice. The order of services follow:

Processional hymn—Come Ye Thankful, Come.
Special psalms.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Clare in D.
Anthem, with tenor solo—Ye Shall go Out With Joy—Barnby.
Hymn—Praise, O Praise Our Lord and King.
Offertory Anthem, with bass and tenor solos—Honor the Lord—Stainer.
Offertory hymn—We Plough the Fields and Scatter the Good Seed on the Land.
Recessional hymn—Rejoice Ye Pure in Heart.

H. KENT,
Choirmaster.

VOLUNTARIES.

Opening—(a) Fantasia, by Tours.
(b) Wedding March, by Dr. Cresser, composed for and played at the recent Royal wedding.
Closing—(a) Offertoire, by Petrali.
(b) Fantasia, by Dr. Thayer.

GEO. PAULINE,
Organist.

The ladies of St. John's church are also busy decorating, as their festival is to take place on Sunday, and will be repeated on some evening during the following week. Produce of the garden, orchard and field is being used to embellish the church.

At St. Saviour's church, Victoria West, harvest thanksgiving services will be held on Saturday evening, October 7th. Rev. Mr. Sharpe will preach. The services will be repeated on the following Sunday, when a number of candidates will be confirmed. Bishop Perrin will conduct the Sunday services.

No date has yet been decided upon for the festival at St. Barnabas church, the Rev. Mr. Taylor being absent from the city. The congregation of St. James' church will meet shortly to decide upon a date for their festival.

COOK IS DISMISSED.

He Proves to the Court That He Is Not a Thief.

George John Cook appeared in the provincial police court this afternoon. He was charged with stealing a pair of field glasses from Thomas Huxtable, of the Islander. Cook was arrested several days ago and has been in jail since. Lindley Crease, lawyer, was in the court room, but stated to the court that Cook would conduct his own case. Mr. Crease sat by. Huxtable said that the glasses were stolen from his room on the Islander when that steamer was near Fort Simpson. Officer McDonald said that he arrested Cook on Monday. Cook had stated that he was working up the case himself and was a provincial police officer. He questioned the authority of McDonald. Capt. Myers of the Danube said that Cook had spoken to him at Port Essington and said that he had a pair of glasses which he believed to be stolen. Cook gave witness a letter to take to Capt. Irving. Capt. Myers gave the letter. Engineer Thorne corroborated the statement of Capt. Myers. Supt. Hussey said that there was a notice in the door of the provincial police office signed by a man named Cook and asking him to call at the Colonial Metropole. This was last Sunday evening.

Cook took the box himself and said that he bought the glasses from Captain Hermann, of the Minnie, who said that he purchased them from a person on the Islander. Cook did not pay money but gave him a sofa in exchange. He had reason to suspect that they were stolen a day or two afterwards and he thought that he could "spot" the man. He said that he had told Sergeants Walker and Levin that he had the glasses before Constable McDonald had ever seen them. The court dismissed the case telling Cook that he could get a certificate to that effect.

ROYAL CITY SHOW.

An Excellent Exhibition—Vice Regal Speech—The Procession.

New Westminster, Sept. 27.—The Royal Agricultural Exhibition was opened to-day at noon by Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney in the presence of a distinguished assemblage, and this afternoon the buildings were thronged with visitors. The steamer City of Nanaimo brought in two courts of the Knights of Pythias and a band, with a large number of visitors from Nanaimo. The Yosemite brought up a good crowd from Victoria, among whom were Hon. Mr. Pooley and Hon. J. H. Turner.

At 11 o'clock the procession was formed on Columbia street, headed by the New Westminster band and consisting of the marines from H. M. S. Garnet and Nymphe; New Westminster corps of garrison artillery, official guests and a number of secret societies. Arriving at the grounds the vice-regal party and guests were escorted to the balcony where Mayor Curtis presented in behalf of the council and the citizens an address of welcome to the Lieut.-Governor. It expressed gratification that a pioneer of the province as Mr. Dewdney is, should have been appointed to the highest official position in it. The Lieut.-Governor responded happily, thanking the people for their hearty welcome and comparing Queensborough in 1859 with New Westminster of to-day. He then officially declared the exhibition open.

The vice-regal party then inspected the buildings. The exhibition, although superior in extent is not up to the last, but the quality of the articles shown is very good. The bad year for fruit shortens the exhibit in that department, but good specimens are seen. Flowers are few but good. Cattle and poultry are exceptionally well filled.

There was a Rugby football match this afternoon between Vancouver and Westminster. At half time Vancouver had two goals and the best of the play all through.

GAMING HOUSES.

Official Visits Reveal Sinful Conditions—A Noted Jap.

Vancouver, Sept. 27.—Mr. Oislel, Japanese Minister to Corea, who succeeded in settling the dispute between these two countries, arrived yesterday. Dr. G. L. McKay, the famous missionary to Formosa, is also here and will lecture to-night. He will stay two years in Canada.

Chief of Police McLaren and Sergeant Haywood dropped into the back room of a saloon on Monday night and found dice and faro games in full blast, the tables surrounded by a gang of notorious Seattle "crooks" and youths from town. When they got to another reputed gaming house they found a messenger had been sent and all was quiet. Sentiment here is opposed to gaming houses and complaints are heard that no arrests were made.

PERSONAL.

B. L. Short, of Vancouver, is at the Oriental.

Mrs. S. Tingley and family are down from Ashcroft.

Thomas J. Burns and wife left for New Westminster this morning.

Mrs. Webb and Mrs. Harris, of Boston, are at the Oriental.

Capt. Wm. Webster, of Vancouver, returned from the Sound yesterday.

R. J. Skinner, of Vancouver, is in the city. He has just returned from a trip to Kootenay.

Wm. Christie, manager for the C.P.R. Telegraph Company, went over to New Westminster this morning.

Capt. J. G. Cox, of the firm of E. B. Marvin & Company, leaves for London, Eng., to-night, on business.

Dixi H. Ross was among those who went to New Westminster this morning. W. H. Ellis and William Templeman were also among the visitors.

F. J. Whitney, general freight and passenger agent of the Great Northern Railway, was in the city yesterday. He went to Vancouver this morning.

See display of small tools, etc., in Shore's window, 57 Johnson street.

Formally Opened To-Day.

Montreal, Sept. 27.—His Excellency the Governor-General formally opened the new building of the Montreal Board of Trade this afternoon. An immense crowd assembled, and by 2 o'clock Exchange Hall and the surrounding galleries were literally packed. A double line of Royal Scots was drawn up on each side of the main entrance. Shortly after 2 o'clock His Excellency and Lady Aberdeen, accompanied by Prof. Drummond, Lieut.-Gov. Chapleau, Hon. J. S. Hall and Solicitor-General Curran, arrived and were received in the council room by members of the council and board. They were conducted to Exchange Hall, where an address of welcome was read and presented by Senator Ogilvie. Lord Aberdeen replied briefly, thanking them for the reception, and at the conclusion of his remarks he formally declared the Board of Trade building open. Hon. J. Curran spoke shortly on trade in Canada, and was followed by J. D. Wright, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, and others.

Washington, Sept. 27.—The president sent to the senate to-day the name of Robert E. Preston, of the district of Columbia, to be director of the mint.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

THE RING.

CRESCENT CITY'S OFFER.

New Orleans, Sept. 27.—The Olympic club has wired its New York representative that the club's original offer of $25,000 for the Corbett-Mitchell fight is still open, should Governor Flower of New York refuse to allow the fight to take place at the Coney Island club. Secretary Ross says the Olympic will leave no stone unturned in their efforts to secure the fight for New Orleans. He adheres to the opinion that New Orleans can give a prize fight better local support than any other city in America, and holding a fight here will attract more northern people than any other locality.

MITCHELL TRAINING.

Glenn's Falls, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Charlie Mitchell, the English pugilist, has decided to go into training for his fight with Champion James J. Corbett at Sandy Hill, three miles south of this place. According to the present arrangement he will arrive there with his trainer about Oct. 15th. It is said that Mitchell's trainers object to Sandy Hill as a training place, they preferring Saratoga lake.

THE WHEEL.

The Wanderers Cycling Club will leave for Westminster to-night by the Premier to attend the cycling meet.

FOOTBALL.

The Hornets of Nanaimo have challenged a team of any 20 men in Victoria for Saturday next.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The opening game of the Victoria Rugby Football Club and the navy will be held on Saturday, 30th inst. The Victoria club had a good practice yesterday afternoon.

THE TURF.

KLAMATH'S PERFORMANCE.

At the California state fair on September 16th, Klamath, an Oregon trotter, and grandson of Monro Miller's stallion Ophir, trotted a mile in 2.13 1-4, the fastest time ever made in a race in California. Bogus, a son of Ophir, went a half mile and repeat in 48 both times, a record which is still unbeaten. Ophir is thus the sire of two of the finest horses foaled in the United States.

LACROSSE.

COMING HOME.

It is not likely that the Victoria lacrosse team will play another match with the Capitals, although local enthusiasts think that if they had a two hour match they could defeat the champions of Canada. Many of the men are anxious to return home, having been away longer than they expected. It is expected that at least seven or eight members of the team will be here next week. The others will return later, while one or two may remain in the east for two or three months. Everybody is satisfied, and, in fact, enthusiastic over the showing made by the boys in blue and white. It is probable that as soon as they did return home they will be entertained in some manner by their admirers. In the meantime the ladies are endeavoring to devise some scheme by which they can show their admiration of the team.

PASSENGERS.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—Fred Payne, L Schultte, J Allen, H W Harvey, D Pinsler and wife, F M Robertson and wife, H Merton, P King, J Bank, S Anderson, Mrs W H Maudsley, W Dewdney and wife, Emily Dawson, J H Brenton, Capt W Webster, W F Irving, Geo Myers, J A Anderson, Mrs Wright, S Abraham, J Scutom, Mrs Lopton, F J Whitney, J H Fox, Andrew Kishing, F Mellin, J Bailey, S Abbott, Geo McKay, A W Fox, H Aspen and wife, Geo Henderson and wife, J H White, Miss Forrest, J G Morden, Lottie Monk, R Anderson, J W Duncan, F R Morris, W V Jacobs, L W La Pont, G H Miggs, Geo Clark, Wm Cook, R McCann, Mrs Reohm, Mrs S Nelson, A Ross, F Burner, Miss S Smith, F Hogles, J R Whitson, Mrs Dodds, Mrs Begg and daughter, Miss M Bromilan, S E Jackson, Jno Wilcox, G Rotridge, E J Jenkins, M Schultte, F LeRoy, W H Soderberg, L Derig, J S McManus, W Capney, E B Booth, Ida M Booth, Sophia M Booth, E Sullivan, S Gray, Mrs Judge Sacks.

Per steamer Premier from Vancouver—Mrs Harrison, Mrs Webb, Mrs J Kermon, F Terry, Mrs J McConnell, A Carney, R Taylor and wife, W Manning, J Harding, C Flewitt, R Fraser, O Smith, Miss F Baur, J W Mellor, Miss McMillan, R J Skinner, J B McKeen, W S Wilton, Thos Rowan, J Wither, C F Forman and wife, D R Harris, B J Short, J Sandell, Mrs S Tingley and daughters, Miss Bloomfield, P Vilcher, G W Brown and wife, Wm Oliver, C Whitmore, W W Columbia, F A Quigley, R Mathews.

CONSIGNEES.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—M W Waitt & Co, Rev D Holmes, John Parker, McD A, McTavish, McL & McF, Marvin & Tilton, N Y T & L Co, Sayward M & L Co, J G Savantis, A K Johnson & Co, Cochrane & M.

Per steamer Premier from Vancouver—Langley & Co, Standard Bank, Merchant Bank, Col Ind Rev, S Reed, Weller Bros, F G Powell, Lenz & Leiser, Carvin Bros, J Piercy & Co, S & Anderson, E Wall & Co, A Holmes, J Fullerton, H Mansell, C Meredith, W J Jeffree, Jas Allison, J H Todd, Fell & Co, Yates & Jay, D Campbell, John Boyd, R Roberts, T N Hibben, T Haughton, B Williams, W S Hampson, Gilmore & McC, W H Redmond, Ames Holden, Lellingham Bros, Young Bros, H Bay Co, T arie, F Carne, Johns Bros, H Saunders, Jubilee Hospital, Ramsay Bros, E G Prior, Sayward M Co, Wilson Bros, E C Baker, Phoenix Brewing Co, McL & McF, P Briggs, Dom Exp Co.

American Dispatches.

Leadville, Col., Set. 27.—Not one of the six mammoth smelters here is running, for the first time since the establishment of a smelting plant in this city. He last one to blow out was the Bi-metallic, which finished the ore in stock yesterday.

San Francisco, Sept. 27.—It has been ascertained that Axel Sorensen, for whom the police are hunting in connection with the discovery of dynamite arrived here in April last in the vessel Susquehanna from New York. His shipmates speak of him as a dynamite advocate.

Washington, Sept. 27.—Despatches have been received at the navy department announcing the arrival of the U. S. cruiser Charleston at Rio de Janeiro. It is expected some authentic news of the progress of events there will now reach the United States through the navy department.

Argyle House

SPECIAL BARGAINS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS.

14 YARDS CANTON FLANNEL $1.
14 YARDS CANTON FLANNEL $1.
14 YARDS CANTON FLANNEL $1.
14 YARDS CANTON FLANNEL $1.

12 YARDS FLANNELETTE $1.
12 YARDS FLANNELETTE $1.
12 YARDS FLANNELETTE $1.
12 YARDS FLANNELETTE $1.

6 YARDS GREY FLANNEL $1.
6 YARDS GREY FLANNEL $1.
6 YARDS GREY FLANNEL $1.
6 YARDS GREY FLANNEL $1.

12 YARDS TOWELING $1.
12 YARDS TOWELING $1.
12 YARDS TOWELING $1.
12 YARDS TOWELING $1.

15 YARDS WHITE CALICO $1.
15 YARDS WHITE CALICO $1.
15 YARDS WHITE CALICO $1.
15 YARDS WHITE CALICO $1.

WOMEN'S HEAVY BLACK WOOL STOCKINGS 25c. A PAIR.
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WOMEN'S HEAVY BLACK WOOL STOCKINGS 25c. A PAIR.

WOMEN'S BLACK CASHMERE STOCKINGS 25c. A PAIR.
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WOMEN'S BLACK CASHMERE STOCKINGS 25c. A PAIR.

CHILDREN'S HEAVY W'LL STOCKINGS25c. A PAIR IN ALL SIZES.
CHILDREN'S HEAVY W'LL STOCKINGS25c. A PAIR IN ALL SIZES.
CHILDREN'S HEAVY W'LL STOCKINGS25c. A PAIR IN ALL SIZES.

GREY BLANKETS $2 A PAIR.
GREY BLANKETS $2 A PAIR.
GREY BLANKETS $2 A PAIR.
GREY BLANKETS $2 A PAIR.

WHITE BLANKETS $2.25 A PAIR.
WHITE BLANKETS $2.25 A PAIR.
WHITE BLANKETS $2.25 A PAIR.
WHITE BLANKETS $2.25 A PAIR.

BED COMFORTERS 75c. EACH.
BED COMFORTERS 75c. EACH.
BED COMFORTERS 75c. EACH.
BED COMFORTERS 75c. EACH.

WHITE LACE CURTAINS 50c. PAIR
WHITE LACE CURTAINS 50c. PAIR
WHITE LACE CURTAINS 50c. PAIR
WHITE LACE CURTAINS 50c. PAIR

A GOOD LINE OF CORSETS 50c. A PAIR.
A GOOD LINE OF CORSETS 50c. A PAIR.
A GOOD LINE OF CORSETS 50c. A PAIR.

J. Horner & Co.

A LEADING QUESTION

with us at this time is how we may reduce our stock of seasonable supplies. We must

RUN THE GAUNTLET

of all the drummers with fall goods who are already receiving orders for immediate delivery, and we must have a place to put them on their arrival, hence we are faced with a question the solution of which

BROOKS NO DELAYS.

In order to move our goods rapidly into the hands of consumers we are offering these special prices. A large lot of

WINTER UNDERWEAR
And MACKINTOSH COATS

AT ONE THIRD LESS than regular prices.

Cameron,
55 Johnson Street.

Notice---For Cash Only.

On and after September 15th, the Victoria West Coal Yard will sell Coal at the following rates.

Best Wellington (Screened) Coal, $7.00 per Ton. Best Slack Coal, $4.00.

All orders must be accompanied with Cash.

Telephone 212. VICTORIA WEST COAL YARD.

FOR CASH ONLY.

We the undersigned Coal Dealers from and after the 15th inst. will sell Coal at the following Rates:

Best Screened Coal, - $7.00 per Ton.
do do do - $2 per 1-4 Ton.
Slack, - - - - $4.00 per Ton.

All orders must be accompanied with Cash.

VICTORIA COAL, WOOD & LUMBER CO.,
CENTRAL COAL AND WOOD YARD,
WELLINGTON COAL YARD,
BRODERICK'S COAL YARD,
ROCK BAY COAL YARD,
JANION'S WHARF COAL YARD.

NEW GOODS
For Fall and Winter
Just Received at
A. GREGG & SONS, TAILORS, 89 Yates Street.

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CAPITAL (With power to increase).....$600,000, $2,920,000
RESERVE.....$270,000, $1,314,000

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SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at 3½ per cent. per annum.
Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.

Victoria, B.C., July 1, 1893. GEO. GILLESPIE, MANAGER.

C. E. PERRY, Mem. Inst. C.E., P.L.S. M. S. DAVYS, M.E. H. GRAY, C.E., P.L.S.

PERRY, GRAY & DAVYS
CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS
Provincial Land Surveyors, Real Estate & Mining Brokers

Railway Reconnaissance and Location Contracts taken. Estimates Prepared. Prospecting Outfits Organized. Mines Reported on and Assays Furnished.

In connection with our Engineering and Surveying Department, we are opening up an office at Nelson, in the now famous Kootenay District, for the purpose of handling Real Estate and Mining in all its branches. Our partner Mr. M. S. Davys having resided in the Kootenay country for the past five years, and successfully developed valuable mining properties there has able to furnish reliable information as to location and values of properties.

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Established 1873.
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Deposits received on liberal rates of interest.
Drafts, Orders, Telegraph Transfers and Letters of Credit issued direct on over 10,000 cities in the United States, Canada, Europe, Mexico and China.
Collections made at every point.
Gold Dust purchased at highest market rates.

AGENTS FOR
WELLS, FARGO & COMP'Y

NOTICE

WELL DONE our Lacrosse Boys! You won in the East, but I won in Victoria; for I study the comfort of my Customers and sent out more

Paragon Oil Cans

Last month than any other Grocer in the City.

H. SAUNDERS, The People's Grocer.
se18-2w

NOT RESPONSIBLE.

American Schooner
"Wm. Bowden"
CARL FJEREM, Master.

Neither Capt. Fjerem nor the undersigned will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew.

ROB'T WARD & CO., Limited Liability, Temple Building, Agents and Consignees.
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SPECTACLE WEARERS

Who appreciate the value of their Eyesight, and the comforts derived from properly fitting glasses, get them from the

ONLY OPTICIANS
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S. A. STODDART
The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
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Cleans Watches thoroughly for 50c
New Main Springs, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practic experience of over 25 years. mar8